# Evening Oregonian.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 6398 PORTLAND, OREGON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1881. PRICE—TEN CENTS


## GENERAL NEWS.

Closing Scenes of the Yorktown Celebration.

A BALLOON DESCENDS IN CHERRY SWAMP.

## LAND LEAGUE LABORS.

They are Ended in Ireland for the Present.

ITS FINAL EXIT MADE WITH A SOLID SHOT AT ENGLAND.

"No Rent" Proclaimed the Watchword for Ireland—Action on the part of Irishmen, and the World anxiously watches for the Results.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—A *Herald's* Dublin special says: The facts regarding the preparation and issue of the Land League "no rent" manifesto are interesting. The resolution declaring that "no rent should be paid" was decided on Friday night at a private meeting of the executive. Messrs. Dillon, O'Kelly and Biggar voted against the step, but they were overborne by the majority. Mr. T. D. Sullivan and others voted for it. The manifesto was prepared Saturday and smuggled into Kilmainham jail by a clerk of Mr. McGough, a solicitor of the league, at a meeting of the prisoners as they were assisted during recreation time, when Parnell, Brennan, Sexton, Kettle and others carried the manifesto in. It was then signed by the members whose names were attached and taken out under the noses of the authorities. Davitt's authority was obtained through a priest or warden in Portland. The government is so angry at the use made of solicitors that it has issued an order that both doctors and solicitors of prisoners should only visit them in presence of wardens. Visits of every kind, except those of physicians, are forbidden for six days. Even Parnell's solicitor is refused admittance. Dr. Kenny has written to the governor of the jail that if he is subjected to this indignity he will no longer attend the jail, while the prisoners resolve not to allow the prison doctor to attend them. The guards of the prison have been doubled. Davis has been taken to Dundalk jail, the authorities desiring that he should not be able to reveal the doings of the league outside to the prisoners. His arrest was the immediate result of having signed a circular sent to the league branches instructing farmers to issue bogus mortgages and bills of sale of their property and interest in their holdings to shopkeepers and friends in order to prevent landlords from seizing them for rent. This reckless and outrageous step was immediately discovered by the government, and the "No Rent" manifesto barring the declaration of the illegality of the league Yesterday was one of suspense. the land league had fixed its limit. Throughout Ireland had gone their "No Rent." By yesterday morning's mail it went to every court of Ireland and to every member of the league, a large white placard printed in big, black-bodied type, as follows: "No Rent.—Parnell, Davitt, Dillon, Sexton, Kettle, Brennan, Egan."

**Proclamation against the League.**

The proclamation against the land league warns all persons that the Irish national land league or by what other name it may be called, is an unlawful and criminal association, and that all meetings to any other purpose or purposes are likewise unlawful and criminal, and will be prevented and dispersed by force. The proclamation warns the queen's subjects connected with the league to disconnect themselves from it and to abstain from giving further countenance to it. The powers and resources at the government's command, the proclamation says, will be employed to protect the queen's subjects in the free exercise of their lawful callings and occupations, to enforce fulfillment of all lawful obligations, and to save process of law and execution of the queen's writs from hindrance or obstruction. The league will be kept subject to unlawful and maintain the authority of the law and supremacy of the crown in Ireland.

When the news reached the land leaguer's office of the government's proclamation a hurried consultation was held. Books and documents were destroyed and letters from the country destroyed. Many books and papers were taken to places of safety, lights extinguished and doors locked. The executive officials remained in session, tearing away a stock of note paper and envelopes.

Michael Rogan, a farmer of Clare, and Daniel Kennedy and James Daly of Ardscotty, have been arrested.

Derry and Drogheda are proclaimed.

Limerick was quiet at eleven to-night.

**The Land League's Action.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—To-day there will not be an eye in Ireland which has not seen the last decree of the league. To those who watched the grip of the land league last June, the sway in population for the last two years, those two words have a terrible significance. To the opinion of the closest observer, if tenants throughout Ireland obey the decrees they constitute all military and official authority. It is beyond doubt illegal, and almost a member of the league with whom I have spoken, but expressed his expectation of the immediate declaration of sources of the league and arrest of its remaining leaders. Mr. Sullivan said at the meeting on Tuesday that this is coming to close quarters. The next card is to be played by the government, for landholders now drop out of the conflict, the strike against rents being virtually a challenge to England itself and directed against her authority and against union.

**Irish-American Sympathy.**

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—President Collins of the land league of America, telegraphs the *Freeman's Journal* at Dublin, as follows: The land league in America expects the people of Ireland to follow the advice of the Irish executive and meet the crisis heroically. You must sacrifice and suffer in the present to win in the end. Upon the first eviction a special fund will be raised to help you. hoar for justice. Forward!

**Land League Officers Frightened.**

DUBLIN, Oct. 21.—Land league officials were seized with a panic when the proclamation against the league became known. It is believed the government intends to make a clean sweep of the league in England. It is all over with the leaguists. The greatest consternation prevails among those directly or indirectly associated with the Irish league. 100,000 copies of the United Ireland League organ have been distributed throughout the country with a cartoon of an atrocious character representing the government and premier practicing every form of brutality.

**The Queen's Health.**

Gladstone took a walk yesterday and attended the Hawarden church harvest festival.

**English Journals on Yorktown.**

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The *Times* says of the Yorktown celebration: Englishmen were unprepared to find an occasion upon which a British disaster was nominally celebrated serving to revive the ties of kinship between the countries. President Arthur's graceful words and the grateful regard which they spoke of the queen, will make a deep impression in the hearts of Englishmen.

The standard, referring to the compliment paid the British flag at Yorktown, says, though no such tendency of good will was requisite after the address of President Arthur on assuming office, yet it will not be unwelcome, and is enhanced by the graceful terms in which the order decreeing the compliment is worded.

**French Enthusiasm.**

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The French-American club celebrated the Yorktown centenary by a dinner. It was also celebrated in several quarters of the city. The tricolor and stars and stripes floated from the principal buildings. The French press is enthusiastic over the event.

**American Curiosities.**

VIENNA, Oct. 21.—King Humbert visited the emperor at 10 o'clock. The court will leave Godollo for Vienna especially to welcome the king. The Hungarian diet adopted an address in reply to a speech from the throne.

**Delayed Dispatches.**

A general breakdown of wires between Valentia and London is reported and cable business is delayed.

**Ship Wrecked.**

The British bark Lebu is abandoned off Douglas, Isle of Man. A lifeboat when rescuing the crew capsized and twelve persons were drowned.

## WOOL AND WOOL BURS.

The following, written by Col. Hallowell one of the members of Mr. Villard's party, will be found of interest and value to our wool growers and dealers. Col. Hallowell is one of the leading wool merchants of Boston:

PORTLAND, Oct. 21 1881.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

As a very inadequate return for the hospitality I have shared, in common with the members of Mr. Villard's party, I beg to throw out a suggestion in reference to the wool industry of this state and adjacent territories.

Upon enquiry in appears that the produce of the Willamette valley is 1,000,000 pounds, of Eastern Oregon and Washington 3,000,000 pounds, together 4,000,000 pounds, and that the industry may be indefinitely extended in the territory tributary to Walla Walla.

These wools vary as do the wools from other countries in length and strength of staple, in shrinkage, in lustre and fineness in all respects except one. That one is freedom from every species of small burr. This exemption is of no mean commercial importance and can be claimed by no other country, except New Zealand, whose shedding wools, so called, are rated against her authority and against union.

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## PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

### CALIFORNIA.

**A new Incorporation.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The Nevada Consolidated Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000. The object is to conduct mining, milling and working of all kinds of ores and metals. The directors are L. T. Lagomarsino, Morris Hoffe, Gustave Frank and John Landecker of San Francisco, Edward Mitchell, Farnell, F. B. Clark and John A. Bagley, of New York. Messrs. Lagmar, Hoffech, Frank, Farnell and Landers have each subscribed stock to the amount of $100,000.

**Cricket.**

The All England Eleven cricket club to-day played a match game against a picked 22 Californians, beating them by 388 to 44.

**Suicide.**

SAN FRANCISCO Oct. 21.—An unknown man committed suicide at Mountainview cemetery at Oakland yesterday by shooting himself.

**Drowned while Fishing.**

George Garland of Galt was drowned in McCauley's lake, Sacramento county, while fishing yesterday.

**Arrival of the Thomas Corwin.**

The revenue cutter Thomas Corwin arrived last night from the Arctic. Her news was unofficial. She has on board nine seamen of the whale Daniel Webster. At St. Michaels she learned of the loss of three vessels in Golavin bay, August 16th names not ascertained. Letters per Corwin report very heavy weather in the arctic. The steamer will attempting to make a second landing on Wrangel land but her rudder disabled and was obliged to come away and ice breaker to save the ship. On Thanksgiveland she found an astronomical station bearing instructions of several British ships, including H. M. S. Blossom, 1826, Herald, 1845, Plover, 1849, and Russian-American Co. expedition, 1838. At Elephant point nearly the entire skeleton of a mammoth with remains of auruck, musk ox and reindeer were found.

**Death of an old Pioneer.**

William Adrian, one of the old pioneer merchant of this city, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday.

**San Francisco Scrape.**

Nine jurors have been secured in the case of Michael Dolan, on trial in department 11, for the murder of D. Hayes. This is the third day of examining jurors.

The ship Lancaster, which arrived to-day, reports that on Sept. 17th, Richard Montgomery, ship carpenter, while at work between decks, fell down the lower hold and was instantly killed.

The Sierra smelting and mining company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000,000. The board of directors are L. Osborne, J. W. F. Peat, Robert O'Neill, W. J. Collins and Edwin Lewis.

**The Cricket Match.**

In the cricket match to-day the English made 178 runs. The Californians then went to the bat, but before scoring darkness stopped the game. If the Australian eleven, or which the English eleven have taken passage, sails to-morrow the game will be declared off, but if her sailing is delayed the match will be finished to-morrow.

**Very Choleric.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—After the large meeting of the land league at Irish-American hall this evening Gladstone was burnt in effigy.

**Accidentally Killed.**

GILROY, Oct. 20.—George Culpi, fifteen-year-old son of J. D. Culpi, of San Felipe, was accidentally shot last night by a rifle in the hands of M. Jacobs, of San Jose. He died from the wound to-day.

**Drowned on Donner Lake.**

TRUCKEE, Oct. 21.—Yesterday A. C. Philbrook and J. Hanscom went out on Donner lake in a sail-boat for a hunt. This forenoon the boat drifted ashore bottom up filled with water and containing the dead body of Philbrook. The body of Hanscom has not been recovered yet. The lake is too rough to make a search.

### UTAH.

**The Emerson Trial.**

SALT LAKE, Oct. 21.—The trial of Jack Emerson for the murder of John Turner began here to-day. Emerson assisted Post Welcome to beat Turner's brother with a gun when he was asleep in his wagon near Park City July 8, 1880. They carried the body in his wagon several days until it began to decompose, and our all in Echo canyon. Welcome was tried and convicted to be shot. Emerson claims that he was hired by Welcome and did not know the body was in the wagon.

**Rather Unsatisfactory.**

A letter from Bilcahe, Sources, reports that the Indians had attacked that settlement, no part culars

### ARIZONA.

**Changed their Route.**

PRESCOTT, Oct. 21.—The directors of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad have changed the route of their line from a point in northern Arizona should nine, the needless curve over the Colorado river and diverging and running north via Colby Ind into southern Nevada, thence forming a junction with the Utah Southern of Jay Gould's line.

### WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

**The Legislative Visiting Committee.**

SEATTLE, Oct. 21.—Both houses of the legislature as a committee of the whole, together with Governor Newell, THE OREGONIAN correspondent and others, left here on the U. S. T. R. 11, this morning and proceeded to visit the territorial penitentiary at Seaton. The buildings, provisions and clothing were carefully examined, and the prisoners called in from work in small gangs to present their complaints, if any. Contractor Billings was present and took pains to point out everything of interest to the members. The legislative party took the train for Tacoma, where they took the steamer Otter for Seattle, arriving here at 7 P. M. The committee will visit the university to-morrow, and proceed to visit the insane hospital at Steilacoom Monday.

**The Fate of a Rooster.**

WALLA WALLA, Oct. 21.—Last night a party of men at Milton, Oregon, took Dr. Rinearson's rig, equipped him, gave him a coat of tar and feathers and ordered him to leave, because he bragged about seducing a man's wife. The doctor failed to leave town and has been locked up.

### WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

**Business Failure.**

COLFAX, Oct. 21.—The general merchandising firm of Hayes & Degay at Moscow, I. T., has been attached and closed by Portland creditors.

**San Francisco Produce Quotations.**

Barley—Hi ther, cash $1 45@1 47½ brewing $1 50@1 47½ for light and $1 50@1 65 for bright heavy chevalier, nuchanged.

## THE MOUTH OF THE COLUMBIA.

**Correspondence with the War Department in Relation to the Improvement of the Bar.**

PORTLAND, Oct. 18, 1881.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Several weeks ago, on consultation with government engineers, I commun cated with the honorable secretary of war asking for an appointment of a board of engineers to specially examine the mouth of the Columbia river. It will be remembered that Col. Gillespie reported Dec. 1, 1880, in favor of a plan for permanent improvements costing the small sum of $400,000. Gen. Wright, chief of engineers, referred the matter to a New York board, composed of Gens. Tower, Newton and Abbot, who failed to approve of the outlay.

As Col. Gil espie still stands by his recommendation, notwithstanding the reasons advanced by the New York board, I wrote to the secretary of war urging the importance of the work as strongly as I could and asking for the appointment of a special board to come and view the situation in person and examine all the data of surveys and otherwise now in the possession of government officers in charge and report on some plan of improvement. I was especially desirous of a favorable report in time for the coming session of congress. Thinking Le, answer of this secretary of war of interest I attach it hereto. Respectfully,

M. C. GEORGE.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1881.

*Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War*—SIR: In reply to the reference to this office for report of a communication from Hon. M. C George, of Portland, Oregon, of July 28th last, requesting the appointment of a special board of engineers to inspect the mouth of Columbia river and report upon the improvement of the bar for action by the next congress, I beg leave to state that the importance of this improvement has not been lost sight of. In the annual report of this office, which will be presented to congress at the next session, will content such information as I obtained from recent surveys as will, it is believed, show the necessity of awaiting future developments in the changes now going on in the channels of entrance before attempting a radical improvement or again submitting the subject to the consideration of a board of engineers. These changes will continue to be carefully watched, but owing to the magnitude of the work and its great cost, it would be premature to attempt anything further at this time. Very respectfully yours obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Chief of Engineers, Brig. Gen. and Bvt. Maj. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
October 5, 1881.

SIR: Your letter of the 28th of July last, requesting the appointment of a special board of engineers to inspect the mouth of the Columbia river and report upon its improvement in time for submission to your attention of their elected copy of report of the chief of engineers, to whom the subject was referred. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. T. LINCOLN,
Chief clerk for secretary of war in his absence.

HON. M. C. GEORGE, M. C., Portland, Oregon.

## CONGRATULATORY.

We take much pleasure in congratulating our enterprising druggists, Messrs. Cook & Co., Woodard & Co., upon having secured the agency for Shaw's Famous Yosemite Cologne Hungarian Vanilla Face Powder, and California Flora and Eucalyptus Sprays Bouquet. We call our peculiar attention to the Eucalyptus Perfumer, which is taking the lead of all others. The Yosemite Cologne has already become a household word, and all the ladies rave over the Face Powder. C. B. Woodard & Co., Portland, Oregon.

**"Hub Punch"** is delicious with lemonade ice, soda or milk. Have it ready for the welcome at your parting guest.

Sold by all Groceys, Wine Merchants and Druggists. For sale supplied by Hurlbut & Hurlbut, Agents for Pacific coast San Francisco.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Speech by William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., before the Woman Suffrage Association of Oregon.

At the second evening session of the Woman Suffrage Association of Oregon Mr. Wm Lloyd Garrison, Jr. of Boston, was introduced by Rev. Mr. Eliot as a visitor and friend of the similar association in New England. Mr. Garrison spoke as follows:

*Ladies and Gentlemen*—I esteem it privileged to be with you this evening. Holding both by inheritance and conviction the belief that human rights and responsibilities are not limited by the accident of sex, I belong upon your platform. To a Republican, finding himself 3,000 miles away from home, on what he has been accustomed to consider the outskirt of civilization, your city is a perpetual surprise. He finds here the same kind of people, the same books, the same clothes he has left behind, and it is impossible to realize that Portland is not a city of New England. I am glad to announce we succeeded to present to the Multnomah here in the familiar and time-honored woman suffrage convention. How we I know it. Year in and year out, through discouragement and infidelity and sneer, they labored to spread the gospel of equality, to sow for the then unfit time the objections raised by timidity and prejudice, the weary yet unwearied laborers of simple justice compel the action of the public.

How many times with exhaustive eloquence and unanswerable reasons these stale objections have been demolished! There was a time I say when the brains were out the sun would die and there an end, but now they rise again, and we are forced again and again to slay the awful slain. But there is at it is to cost jutally repeat the upon line and precept upon precept, and to labor to prove that two and two make four, such is said, always must be the work of the reformer.

In Massachusetts our cause moves upward and onward, steadily and sure ly. We have attained the partial school suffrage for women and every year petition the legislature to grant full equality of full suffrage to the people's vote.

It is customary now, when the question comes up in the legislature for discussion, for the opponents to raise no objections, but a reply vote is flown. The report of the committee is in the weight of speeches are on the side of woman's enfranchisement, but with a dogged persistence the majority continues in the negative, a though with diminishing proportions.

This year, for the first time in our state, a woman was admitted as a delegate to the republican state convention in the person of the eloquent and gifted Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.

It is a wrong, however, wherever so recast can be sounds, and as it the right is conceded the yearly appeal and agitation are as regular as the seasons.

In passing through Wyoming territory recently it was gratifying to hear the governor speak in testimony to the beneficent effect of woman suffrage there, in the interest of morality and good government. The governor mentioned as a surprise the fact that no woman had yet made application to him for office. Not that any reason exists why competent women should not hold office, but it shows how little personal ambition has been stimulated by the attainment of the right to vote.

A few days ago at Olympia, in Washington territory, we were at was my privilege to unite with the members of the legislature in a social way, I expressed my hope that before the territory was ready to be admitted as a state, the constitution would provide for equal suffrage and thereby avoid the agitation its omission was sure to entail. When we remember how difficult it has been to secure since emancipation to recognize law and boy absurdly binding had precedents, are we cannot overrate the importance of a young state guarding in the beginning at last such manifest injustice. But for the abstract, blindness and unwillingness to comprehend the principle shown by the framers of the United States constitution, in withholding recognition and protection of lavery in its famous obnoxious clauses, the long degradation of our politics and the incalculable self-risque of our civil war war would have been averted.

A last refuge of many intelligent people, who are too cultivated to repeat the old objections, and yet dot run to accept impartial suffrage, is the plea that the franchise is too broadly exercised already and should be limited. A enough this is the essence of forgiven sin, a element of the great principle that a republic a self the people, by the people and for the people." If it is the fashion of many to proclaim it when the claims of woman are urged.

In the first place if it were true that suffrage should be limited, the answer is, that when the same limits apply to men and women alike there will be no ground for complaint in the score of injustice to women. At present this objection is irrelevant and has nothing to do with the question at issue.

In the second place, the objection to universal suffrage is unfounded.

The underlying principle of our great experiment of self government is that "government derives its just power from the consent of the governed," which includes the whole body of society.

Not from the consent of the rich, of the educated, of the strongest; but of the governed. It was a monstrous experiment based upon an abiding faith in human nature, a conviction that the sovereign will does at last take that that of any portion, however favored. It took into consideration poverty, and ignorance, frowning to be innate desire of humanity for order and good government. It was assumed that although the priest like and the unfortunate, the enlightenment increased fostered by popular education, government would improve and the responsibilities of the ballot have an elevating effect.

So our national experiment was launched upon the broadest principles of justice, and although the framers of the government were inconsistent in not embodying in the constitution the principles enunciated in the declaration of independence, in applying them impartially without distinction of sex or race, the declaration will last for all time because it is so broad in humanity. Partially as the experiment has been carried out, although Europe has pointed has our worst sources of ignorance, poverty criminality to be assimilated, the nation has stood the strain marvellously. Wisdom is justified of her children. We have had corruption enough, but it would wreck monarchies; and in every great crisis what has saved us? Not presidents, nor capitalists, nor scholars, but it is the uprising of the whole people—the ground-swell of popular feeling that always decides the issue in the fullness of right and safety. Talk as we may of the Irish or colored vote, each class has the right to represent itself, no matter if its representatives are unsavory or bad. Not can it be denied that the whole history of humanity afford not to have ignorance and poverty send their representatives to speak for them.

There are the warning signs that indicate to all eyes the magnitude of the degradation in our midst We cannot afford to overlook or forget them. Inasmuch as the dial's hand shows the increase, so much more has the alarm to be sounded and regenerating influences set to work to pervade society which otherwise will be lulled in a fancied security might wake too late. Upon the walls of our representative government let the whole nation's figure be thrown and the shadows as prominent as the lights. Republicanism cannot only bear the test of continuous space in. We are too far on the voyage to put back. The ship has incurred its chiefest dangers because too many of its crew are kept under the hatches. Let them up into the day. Welcome woman to the rights and responsibilities of an unfettered citizenship. Thereby great speed of constant agitation in this young state of Oregon until your citizens are attained. And it not on y benefits woman. All moral effort based on fundamental principles elevates the entire community.

New England owes its pre-eminent intellectual and moral position to the constant conflict of ideas. With, unfortunately, the church so largely reflects the average public sentiment and too often rivals little difficulty in being at peace in the presence of sin, provided the sin is popular, the true spirit of the gospel is to be found in the various humanitarian reforms of the day.

In a new and growing country like this, where the wonderful resources of nature are developing so rapidly and wealth comes easily, there is danger that be material may overshadow the more progressive.

Professor Bryce, the English member of parliament, who has been traveling with our party—a most acute and sympathetic observer—was much impressed by this tendency.

Such associations as yours and other kindred purposes have therefore a regenerating and uplifting influence. Unfortunate is the community where there are no leaders. Because of the criticisms and extravagancies of well-meaning but overzealous friends, who attach themselves to every reform, do not allow it mid-course to be overwhelmed by the people. If it is the fashion of many to proclaim it when the claims of woman are urged.

In the first place if it were true that suffrage should be limited, the answer is, that when the same limits apply to men and women alike there will be no ground for complaint in the score of injustice to women. At present this objection is irrelevant and has nothing to do with the question at issue.

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In the second place, the objection to universal suffrage is unfounded.

The underlying principle of our great experiment of self government is that "government derives its just power from the consent of the governed," which includes the whole body of society.

Not from the consent of the rich, of the educated, of the strongest; but of the governed. It was a monstrous experiment based upon an abiding faith in human nature, a conviction that the sovereign will does at last take that that of any portion, however favored. It took into consideration poverty, and ignorance, frowning to be innate desire of humanity for order and good government. It was assumed that although the priest like and the unfortunate, the enlightenment increased fostered by popular education, government would improve and the responsibilities of the ballot have an elevating effect.

So our national experiment was launched upon the broadest principles of justice, and although the framers of the government were inconsistent in not embodying in the constitution the principles enunciated in the declaration of independence, in applying them impartially without distinction of sex or race, the declaration will last for all time because it is so broad in humanity. Partially as the experiment has been carried out, although Europe has pointed has our worst sources of ignorance, poverty criminality to be assimilated, the nation has stood the strain marvellously. Wisdom is justified of her children. We have had corruption enough, but it would wreck monarchies; and in every great crisis what has saved us? Not presidents, nor capitalists, nor scholars, but it is the uprising of the whole people—the ground-swell of popular feeling that always decides the issue in the fullness of right and safety. Talk as we may of the Irish or colored vote, each class has the right to represent itself, no matter if its representatives are unsavory or bad. Not can it be denied that the whole history of humanity afford not to have ignorance and poverty send their representatives to speak for them.

There are the warning signs that indicate to all eyes the magnitude of the degradation in our midst We cannot afford to overlook or forget them. Inasmuch as the dial's hand shows the increase, so much more has the alarm to be sounded and regenerating influences set to work to pervade society which otherwise will be lulled in a fancied security might wake too late. Upon the walls of our representative government let the whole nation's figure be thrown and the shadows as prominent as the lights. Republicanism cannot only bear the test of continuous space in. We are too far on the voyage to put back. The ship has incurred its chiefest dangers because too many of its crew are kept under the hatches. Let them up into the day. Welcome woman to the rights and responsibilities of an unfettered citizenship. Thereby great speed of constant agitation in this young state of Oregon until your citizens are attained. And it not on y benefits woman. All moral effort based on fundamental principles elevates the entire community.

## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

Fourth Day's Session—New Officers Elected to the Ensuing Year.

The convention of the Woman Suffrage Association of Oregon again assembled yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, in Y. M. C. A. hall, with Chairman Duroy presiding. The reading of minutes was on motion dispensed with.

The session was mainly occupied in considering and voting on the best plan of county work, in compliance with several suggestions of Prof. Gerry. Here's published in the annual report. The meeting was spirited and harmonious, and the ladies evinced themselves capable of business. The question of county workers was partly agreed upon, and were to be completed in the afternoon. Adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was opened promptly at 2 P. M. President Duroy, Mrs. Maggie Foster, secretary, read the minutes of preceding meeting which were duly approved.

The convention then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. Mrs. H. A. Loughary of Yamhill was elected president, and Mrs. C. B. Dunlway, of Multnomah, vice president. Miss Maggie Foster, of Salem, was selected secretary, and Miss Annie C. Fearnside, of Multnomah, corresponding secretary; Miss Fearnside, of Multnomah, executive committee, Mrs. H. A. Loughary, Mrs. A. L. Dunlway, Miss M. T. Foster, Miss A. Fearnside, and Mrs. C. A. Coburn.

On motion the retiring president-elect to preside over the convention. In a few appropriate remarks she acknowledged the honor conferred upon her, and assured the convention that no efforts to further the cause of woman suffrage would be spared by her.

A vote of thanks was offered to president Henry for the uniform kindness and consideration with which occupying the chair, and for services rendered by him in that capacity. Mr. Henry replied very happily, and regretted that his absence had been so light in promoting the movement.

Mrs. Dr. Owen was called upon and read an excellent address entitled "Women as a Specialty."

A vote of thanks was tendered THE OREGONIAN for its fair and full reports of the convention, and to other journals in Portland for their kind mention of the proceedings. Dr. C. H. Hall of Salem was offered a vote of thanks for his kindness in attending and addressing the meeting; and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr., of Boston, Judge I. L. Collins of Dallas, and all other speakers, for their generous assistance. The City Council and Mrs. F. Owen, who were thanked for music kindly supplied by them.

Rev. Mr. West closed in an admirable essay by a selected eulogy of Mrs. Dunlway, to which that lady responded with a feeling tribute to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others, besides whose noble work she said, her own efforts were quite insignificant.

The following names were suggested by Mrs. Dunlway as vice-presidents of the different counties of Oregon: Miss Maggie Fisher of Linn, Mrs. J. DeVore Johnson of Clackamas, Mrs. E. Eaton of Lane, Miss Mary Doughty of Douglas, Mrs. J. N. Smith of Umpqua, Mrs. M. A. Dalton of Multnomah, Mrs. M. Minto of Marion, Mrs. A. M. Martin of Yamhill, Mrs. C. Bonsell of Wasco, Mrs. Inez Parker of Gilliam, Miss Lyle Thornton of Jackson, Mrs. Colette Beam of Lake, Miss Cora Porter of Benton, Miss Lucy P. Hay of Douglas, Mrs. Worden of Josephine, Mrs. Emma Hicker of Coos and Curry, Mrs. M. C. Moore of Lake, Miss Lobie Glover of Baker, Miss Ellen Scott of Wallowa, Miss Allen of Polk, Miss Maggie Fearnside of Tillamook and Mrs. Eugene Semple of Columbia.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention called to order at 7:30 o'clock, with Mrs. H. A. Loughary presiding and in the chair. The exercises opened with a short address by J. F. D'Arcy. Rev. H. K. Hines followed in an excellent speech. Next on the programme was a vocal duet, by Mrs. W. Scott and Mrs. Ellen Chamberlain. The selection was a song by Schubert and was very well rendered. Mrs. H. Y. Thompson presided at the piano very efficiently during the rendition of the duet.

Rev. J. A. Gray was next introduced and delivered an eloquent address, wherein he cited Richard Grant White as saying that a deplorable ignorance existed among American women in regard to political affairs; that now that they are out of ten in the first-class of American women in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Albany or Boston could tell the name of the governor of the state in which they reside or the name of their representative in congress. From their district. He further quoted Richard Grant White as saying that almost every woman civil war was left a widow or orphan, and that the question of suffrage was hardly agreed upon, but it would be settled in a small, peaceful way. Rev. Gray said he hoped that statement was not true; that he should find any women like that lamented to American women and hoped that the time was coming when the women would be accorded equal privileges under the law.

Mrs. Dunlway was next introduced. She said a few words in regard to Wisconsin, in which state a constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women had appeared. She said that Mr. White had the opportunity to converse with intelligent women of that part, and his interview was with great and of women who elevation in society was the positively recent land whose claims were ignored; that from mingling with such society he might have been led to write as he did. The little whereabouts quoted words implied that there were thousands of ignorant women, good, substantial farmers' wives, who were competent to pass upon any question of politics or history that might be submitted to them.

After Mrs. Dunlway concluded Mrs. E. W. Scott and Miss Ellen Chamberlain rendered a duet entitled "Bird of Beauty," which was given in a pleasing manner. Mrs. H. Y. Thompson accompanied the ladies on the piano.

Lucie May followed in a few well chosen sentences which indicated that he had bestowed much thought upon the subject.

Miss Hastings, of Olympia, W. T., invited the members of the association to hold the next annual meeting there.

The president announced that a business meeting will be held this morning at 10 o'clock.

The convention then adjourned.


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Manager
for Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories.

OFFICE—108 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OREGON.

References:
CHAS. HODGE, of Hodge Davis & Co.
JAMES STERN, Cashier First National Bank.
HEINRICH WRIGE, Wholesale Leather & Findings
C. A. DOLPH, of Dolph, Bronaugh, Dolph & Simon.
Col. J. McCRAKEN, of J. McCraken & Co.
H. C. HEINRICHSEN, of Heinrichsen & Greenberg.
Dr. G. E. NOTTAGE, M. D., Examiner and Physician.
T. K. GILL, of J. K. Gill & Co., Stationers.
H. E. ROGERS, Gen. Freight & Ticket Agt. O. & C. R. R.
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FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

THE OREGON
Wholesale Depot
Have Just Received, Direct from the Factories, the Largest Stock of
Carpets
Ever brought to this market, consisting of Tapestries, Ingrain, Extra Supers, Three-Ply, Tapestry, Body Brussels, Roquette and Axminster, which they offer at very low prices.
The Company also carry an immense stock of
Furniture
of late and most desirable styles, which they are also prepared to make up as the purchaser may wish, as the company is composed of practical workmen, having been imported from California or the Eastern States.
Warerooms, cor. First and Ankeny streets.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

THE OREGON
Wholesale Depot
Have Just Received, Direct from the Factories, the Largest Stock of
Millinery
Another Invoice of
CLOAKS,
WOOLMANS
AND
GLOVES,
Ever brought to this market, consisting of Tourtion, Ingr

# The Daily Oregonian.

SIX PAGE EDITION.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1881.


## TURBULENCE IN IRELAND.

So far are Mr. Gladstone's measures from having brought peace to Ireland that in fact there is now more disturbance than any time since the land agitation took its present form. The land bill elaborated by Mr. Gladstone with so much care, is repudiated by the land league, and seditious disturbance having resulted, Parnell and other popular leaders have been arrested by the government. Rioting is general throughout Ireland, and authority, having exhausted other means, is now driven to the logic of coercive force. The theory of the land league is that all the land in Ireland belongs in equity to the tenant; and this, of course, is regarded in England as a rank confiscation. The league, instead of using its organization for enabling the tenant to extract all possible benefit from the land act, has adopted so radical a policy that even the liberals and land reformers of England are driven into opposition. Of course the aristocratic conservatism of the country, which stands on prescription and vested rights, is unreasonably embittered against Gladstone for his concessions to the league, and is now ready to take advantage of the failure of conciliation which it had hoped and predicted. An English letter written from this standpoint, says: "Gladstone has now to show the English people that the policy of concession having failed, he is able to govern Ireland with a manly hand. The premier's position is seriously weakened by his own course when he was in the opposition. He was then in the habit of declaring that the agitators were justified in demanding sweeping reforms; that coercion was a weapon that ought to be cast into the political lumber-room, and that the Irish should be governed by the statesmanship of the nineteenth century. He has tried that sort of statesmanship on a big scale. It has not conciliated the people. The forcible-feeble policy has failed, and what the outcome in Ireland will be is more than anybody can tell."

The land leaguers, to support their claim that the lands of the country belong in equity to the tenants and not to alien or resident landlords, go back to the ancient confiscations of two, three, or five centuries ago, and assert, in substance, that what was robbery then cannot be a basis of just title to property now. This is met by the answer that if the doctrine of original choice is to prevail in Ireland against modern title-deeds, Irish property-holders in the United States should, to be consistent, make prompt and full restoration to the North American Indians. It would undoubtedly be impossible in this age of enlightened freedom to acquire lands by the violent methods employed centuries ago by the British in Ireland; but it is perfectly clear that titles of so long standing, though confessedly acquired through injustice, cannot now be overturned. The British government will protect property rights in Ireland, and any rising against them will be suppressed by all the power which integrity can wield. The leaders of the land league are retarding instead of helping forward the cause of land reform.

The truth is that the land act which Mr. Gladstone has given to the Irish people, but which they reject with a scornful contempt of a reasonable measure of justice and conciliation, is a much more liberal one than they would have dared to hope for two or three years ago. They refuse to accept it as a peace offering, and Parnell tells them that even if it does give them advantages, they ought to decline them and "agitate" or more. The logic of the position of the land league will stop nothing short of the severance of union with England and the demand for Ireland for the Irish. All this is a dream of turbulence and folly. It delays practical adjustment of the land question, which ought to be carried on in accord with rational principles, and places weapons of great power in the hands of those who oppose all adjustment as leading to confusion. Oppressive land laws are left in England and Scotland as well as in Ireland, and when Gladstone drew the Irish land bill he well knew it would not be possible to enact a fair and liberal terms to Ireland and refuse the same principles to the other parts of the kingdom. He stated in his recent speech at Leeds that he was ready to do for Scotland and England what he has done for Ireland; but that, taken in connection with the disturbances in Ireland resulting from the irrational course of the land league, may weaken his power so far that the government will pass into other hands. Such result is now freely predicted by writers on British affairs, nor does it appear as if the prediction. The public affairs of the United Kingdom is in fact the hardest nut Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Gladstone is growing very old and cannot possibly remain in active life much longer, and no one save himself could possibly hold his party together.

From every point of view the conduct of the Irish land league seems ill advised and irrational. It is a blow at friends who have done all that was possible to push reforms, and it forces Mr. Gladstone to prosecute with vigor and through measures against those who have adopted what can appear to all parties in England as nothing less than a course of disloyalty, sedition and rebellion.

## WOMAN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

This term does not simply mean the extension of the right of suffrage to woman, though it is too often used in that restricted sense. It properly signifies the extension of woman's sphere of activity and opportunity. To hear a few who are favorable to woman's enfranchisement in the larger sense, it has always seemed that too much stress has been laid on suffrage. As a feature of the agitation for a wider sphere for woman, advocacy of suffrage may and doubtless does help to break down the exclusiveness and conventionality which hitherto have shut woman out from opportunities that ought justly to be hers. Yet suffrage in itself will do little. The great problems of life are problems with which suffrage does not deal. There may be success without suffrage, but none without labor. Voting is not meat, drink, or raiment, wealth, friends, or happiness. The right to vote, either in itself or through its exercise, creates no opportunity, as all who now vote know very well by their own experience. If this were the one of effort for woman's enfranchisement, as many seem to suppose, it would hardly be worth while to go on with it. We are not opposed to woman suffrage. On the contrary we should willingly help to establish that right for woman. But we should not do it with the supposition that it was the one solitary thing which would open for woman an easy and flowery path through the world's difficulties. Woman's position and woman's lot would be unchanged by it, except in so far as it might help to expel the foolish and unjust notion that there are occupations from which, though capable, she ought to be excluded, on the ground that the only thing "becoming" to her, if unmarried, is to wait for a husband, or if married, to exist without any purpose whatever.

But marriage will sometimes take place. Let us call it a necessary evil, which must involve, at some time in their lives a majority of the human race. For woman marriage is incompatible with any absorbing professional employment; for the mother of young children, owes her first allegiance to them, and cannot give over their care to any one else. A journal lying before us makes a remark here which is much in point. As a rule, it says, call easy and active occupation, for woman must go together. Costly professional studies, or the occupation which is their result, will be interrupted by marriage. Men anxious to establish a home are not generally desirous of placing at its head a person whose interests lie outside of it.

But, on the other hand, it is well added here, that there are useful and lucrative arts which women may learn, and the prosecution of which marriage need not greatly interrupt, since they are those which can be carried on at home. There are others for which unmarried women can alone find leisure, but which may be learned without great outlay. It is to these two classes that women may naturally look for work, and as they are usually light employments, those practicing them should be freed from male competition. We trust the day is not far distant when this last reform shall be accomplished. Woman's opportunities have been too long circumscribed by unreasonable prejudice. The true meaning of woman's enfranchisement is extension of her sphere of activity and opportunity to the full bound of her capacity. When one thinks of it, it is a reproach to the boasted spirit of the age that the social evolution through which this is mainly to be accomplished has been so tardy. It has taken the world a long time to get rid of the idea that woman's place in the economy of human affairs is an inferior one. In primitive society this is her uniform condition. Through many causes there has in this particular been a remarkable survival of the past. Not the least of these causes has been blind adherence to the author ity of the instructions of St. Paul, under which woman is consigned to a very inferior place and submission therein enforced as a religious duty.

In connection with the suggested improvement of the Willamette and Columbia rivers, it is interesting to know what has been done at other places. Several years ago the people of Adelaide, New South Wales, a city of 27,000 inhabitants found that there harbor was not deep enough to accomodate the ships of the world and that they were in danger of losing an important commerce. The people, unaided by the government, built a dredge costing *eighty thousand pounds or four hundred thousand dollars*, with the capacity to hold eight hundred tons of scrapings and so staunch that she could be taken to rough, deep water in the extreme lower bay to dump. While scooping out the bottom of the harbor a ledge of limestone rock was encountered, and with a steel cutter or scrape on the dredge mentioned above, a channel two hundred feet wide and five hundred feet long was cut through it to an average depth of six feet. In the Columbia and Willamette rivers there is no such formidable obstruction—nothing in fact that cannot be removed by scraping or ordinary cheap dredging, but the bars partially renew themselves each year and each year must be removed. An annual expenditure of $75,000 will do the work and do it so thoroughly that we need never again hear of the bars as obstructions to navigation.

Next to French newspapers those published in Ireland are entitled to precedence in regard to lack of knowledge concerning this country. The Dublin *Express* announces that "the murderer Guiteau, who is a native of Columbia, will be tried according to the laws of that state;" while the Belfast *Whig* informs its readers that the "late president was not, as many people supposed at the time of his election, either an obscure or an illiterate man."

In The Oregonian's extra sheet of to-day will be found a great variety of telegraphic and other news and much excellent matter of a miscellaneous character. In extent and variety of contents this extra sheet is almost a complete newspaper in itself.

James A. Waymire, formerly of Oregon, has been appointed judge of the superior court of California, vice Judge Hayne resigned. Mr. Waymire was from Yamhill, subsequently lived in Portland. He went to California about a dozen years ago.

Minnesota returns Mr. Windom to the senate. He is a very proper and efficient man for the position.


MARRIED.

At the residence of Hon. Jacob Johnson, Cascade Prairie, Oct. 20, 1881, Mr. George P. Lent, of Portland to Miss Mary W. Johnson of Cascade Prairie.

NEW TO-DAY.

CLOAKS PER STEAMER OREGON.—A fine assortment of newest styles to hand. Ladies having orders, cloaks here will please take notice. THE CITY DRY GOODS STORE, 107 Third street (formerly John Wilson's).

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL, furnished house, or three or four furnished rooms. Must be in central part. Apply J. L., this office. o8221

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN and accountant for a leading house in the city. References required. Address "Business Man," Oregonian office. o8220

THE BEST SILKS AND SATIN DE LYONS ARE John B. Cusker & Co.'s dress goods. Sold for sale only at 264 and 266 First st., cor. Ash. o8

McCoy, Cheapest Printer, First and Stark.

TO RENT.

THE CENTENNIAL DANCING HALL. Apply to WM. REUK & SON. o8dtfeod

FOUND.

ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, A STRAY GREY-hound. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges, at cor. Fifth and Alder sts.

LOST.

OCTOBER 18TH, A SETTER DOG, MARKED with white collar and white spot, about four years old; was last seen at Goddard & Fraser's livery. Any person who will leave him at Starr's livery will be liberally rewarded. o8218

NOTICE.

TO THE MEMBERS OF OREGON LODGE, NO. 6, I. O. O. F.—You are requested to meet at your lodge room to-morrow evening at 2:30 o'clock sharp, for the transaction of important business. By order WM. WOLFE, Rec Sec'y

FOR SALE.

A HOTEL, WITH FIVE-YEAR LEASE, DOING an immense amount of business second to none on the northwest coast. Parties desirous of engaging in this business can learn full particulars by addressing lock box No. 796, Portland, Or. o8214w1m

DENTISTRY.

DR. F. W. PREHN,

The Dentist, late from Philadelphia, Pa. Room 56, Union Block, Stark street entrance. o2dtfn

M. R. ALDEN, DENTIST,

No. 4 Union Block.

The Holton House Restaurant

Is fast filling up with the best trade of the city. The culinary department is presided over by a first-class French cook.

Dinner from 4 to 6 P. M.

FAT YOUNG HOGS

C. M. ROSE, the Butcher, Third & Salmon, has a lot of fine fat young hogs, which he offers at wholesale to families who wish to pack for their own use. Call early and get the choice. o2dtf0ct 21

NOTICE.

Delinquent Property Tax Sale. The real estate advertised for sale for State and County taxes, for the year 1880, will be sold at public auction at the courthouse, October 20, 1881, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

JOS. BUCHTEL, Sheriff and Tax Collector, Multnomah County, Oregon.

o18d10

EXHIBITORS AT THE FAIR

SHOULD HAVE

PHOTO VIEWS OF THEIR DISPLAYS

MADE BY

DAVIDSON THE PHOTOGRAPHER,

FIRST AND YAMHILL.

A. M. RICHARDSON.....AUCTIONEER

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

I will sell at Nation's Auction House, Nos. 225 and 227 Second st., between Main and Salmon sts.,

THIS DAY,

SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1881,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

1 Large Brown Work Horse,
3 Saddles and Bridles, 2 Boys' Sad dles,
50 Buggy Whips, 1 Set Harness.

STOVES:

2 No. 7 Stoves and Fixtures,
1 No. 8 Stoves and Fixtures,
1 Large Hotel Range with Cooking Utensils, complete.

FURNITURE:

Hat Racks, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Dining Tables, Meat Safes, Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Commodes, Mirrors, etc.

ALSO

Kerosene Lamps, Tumblers, Goblets, Glass Sets, Crockery, etc.

ALSO

Wool and Spring Mattresses.

ALSO

House Brushes, Scrub and Picking Brushes, Baskets, 3-Hoop Pails, Box Openers, Work Baskets.

A. M. RICHARDSON, Auc'r.

G. W. PERCY & CO.,

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

ACCOUNTANTS,

NO. 28, UNION BLOCK, PORTLAND, OR

Partnership, bankruptcy, estate and other accounts adjusted, and exact status completed, in town or country. Books regularly posted when required. s6d3

NEW TO-DAY.

THE ONLY

NEW MARKET THEATRE.

F. W. STECHHAN.....LESSEE AND MANAGER

ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS OF THE

FABBRI

GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,

GRAND MATINEE—"IL TROVATORE."

SATURDAY EVENING, "CARMEN."

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24,

Grand Production of Gounod's Masterpiece,

FAUST.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

Miss Ivy Wansdesforde as.....MARGUERITE

NEW SCENERY AND STAGE EFFECTS.

ADMISSION $1; Gallery 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats. Diagram at D. W. Prentice's.

THE USUAL

GRAND DISPLAY

OF

PHOTOGRAPHS

IS MADE AT

TOWNE'S

SAN FRANCISCO GALLERY

First and Morrison Sts.

PORTLAND, OR.

Strangers visiting the city are cordially invited to call and see the display day and evening.

NO EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR.

EXTRAORDINARY

Inducements

TO

Purchasers First-Class Clothing.

Fisher & Roberts

WILL FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS

SELL THEIR IMMENSE STOCK

OF

EXTRA QUALITY

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Call early to get first choice.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

We have Opened To-Day Cases

OF

CHILDREN'S HOSE,

CHILDREN'S GLOVES,

CHILDREN'S SLEEVES.

ALSO

Every size of Children's

RUBBER GOSSAMERS,

With Hoods and Caps.

ALSO

AN IMMENSE STOCK

OF

LADIES' GOSSAMERS,

GENTS' GOSSAMERS,

CAPES.

SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT

OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT RESIDENCE.

We will sell by auction,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 188 ,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

The Entire Furniture of Residence, No. 127 Sixth st., bet. Washington and Alder,

Consisting

Elegant Parlor Suit, Marbleton Center Table, Brussels Carpets, Curtains, Whatnot, Chandeliers, Ottoman, etc.

ALSO

Carpets, Sitting Room Furniture, Heating Stove, Tables, Window Brackets, Pictures, Chairs, Lounge, Lamps, Clock and Easel.

ALSO

Walnut and Cottage Bedroom Suits, Spring Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, Crockery, Stands, Carpets, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Stove, etc., etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctio neers.

GILMAN & CO.....AUCTIONEERS

Stoves, Tinware, Graniteware, Etc.

AT AUCTION.

We are instructed to dispose of by auction, at our salesroom, No. 61 First street, on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 188 ,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

An entire stock, consisting of a splendid assortment of COOK STOVES AND RANGES—Viz:

1 Blanket No. 9 complete, 1 Norman Range,
1 Conant No. 9, 1 Conant No. 8,
1 Northwest No. 9, with water pipes,
1 Waverly Parlor Cook Stove, No. 24.

ALSO

A FINE LINE OF GRANITEWARE,

Knife Boxes, Waffle Irons, Lunch Boxes, Oil Cans, Measures, Coffee Pots, Sugar Scoops, Dipper, Funnels, Foot Tubs, Milk Pans, Stew Kettles, Cake Pans, Muffin Pans, Dish Pans, Fry Pans, Tea Kettles, Boilers, Milk Pans, Broilers, Sifters, Hash Pans, Iron Pots, Pie Plates, Candlesticks, Spoons, Clothes Racks, Buckets, Wash Tubs, Basins. Also one Pipe Grate.

AND

Carpet Sweepers, Brooms, Whip Brooms, Stable and Deck Brooms, Feather Dusters, Mops, School Bags, Clothes Baskets, Split Baskets, Lunch, School and Card Baskets, Rattan Baskets, etc., etc., etc.

This entire stock will be sold without reserve in lots to suit buyers, and we desire to call the particular attention of buyers to this sale, the goods being all first-class and comprising a great assortment.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR PRICES

ARE

MAKING BUSINESS BRISK

Profit Is Not our Aim Now.

SUITS FOR MEN AND BOYS,

OVERCOATS,

UNDERWEAR,

AT MUCH BELOW VALUE!

Merely because we can sell so. The immense variety of Clothing (nearly all new) to be seen at

BECK & WALDMAN'S.

CHOICE

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS,

EX

STEAMER OREGON.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Choice Lot of the FINEST Imported Cigars in this market,

AT

LOUIS LEMLINE'S

CIGAR EMPORIUM,

Cor. First and Morrison.

o18dtf

WILLIAM YOUNG,

No. 69 Front st.,

SETS UP ITALIAN AND OTHER MARBLE Mantels, with tiles etc., complete, at a smaller price than they are being done for in slate or iron. All kinds of Cemetery Work done and satisfaction guaranteed. o7d3m

EXTENSION.

A scholarship to the Columbia Business College has been extended to one year for fifty dollars.

WANTS.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren. SW. corner Ninth and Main gate. o22

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; A GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl preferred, to make herself useful in a family of only three persons. A reliable girl can have a good place, with good pay. Apply at corner Ninth and Salmon streets. o21dtf

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK in a private family. Inquire at 151 N. 5th. o8224

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH; AT McKENNA & Campbell's, corner Second and Main sts. o20dtf

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND IRON TURNing screw cutting lathe. Must be in chain lathing. Address, R. N. P., this office. o2013

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, BETWEEN 16 and 18 years of age, to do general housework; must be a Norwegian preferred. Apply at 40 4th, in the Esmond House. o2016

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM IN PLEASant locality, by single gentleman. Address A. B. C., this office, stating location and terms. o2k3t

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AND fitter on ladies and children's cloaks and suits, lately from San Francisco. None need apply but the very best worker in the house. Apply to MRS. M. J. FEATHERSTONE, 98 Third st., corner Stark. o20dtfmo

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS sole leather lasters. Inquire of R. SHOLOCK, Corner Front and Oak sts., Portland, Or. o8dtf

COMPETENT ENGINEER WOULD LIKE A steady situation on mill or marine engine. Address ENGINEER, at this office. o18dtf

WANTED—SEVENTY-FIVE CARPENTERS TO work on Portland to Salem division N. P. R. R. Inquire of J. H. DAVENPORT, Superintendent, with W. J. Hamilton & Co., Front st. o17dtf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN ACTIVE BOY to learn the Dry Goods line; must be over 16 years. Also an errand boy. Address Postoffice Box 1, City. o14dtf

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CABINETmakers and two first-class machinists, on Distance planer and matcher. Apply immediately to SNIDELER & CHADBOURNE.

CANVASSERS WANTED—NORRIAGE INSURance; good terms offered to first-class canvassers; by the Universal Benefit Association of Chicago. Address WALTER PRICE, Secretary, 119 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. o8d10mo

WANTED—BY THE OREGON RAILWAY AND Navigation Co., any quantity of good bridge carpenters. Apply to Chief Engineer's office, S. W. cor. D and Front streets. o18dtf

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

MADAM NORMAND, THE SEERESS, FROM Chicago, has just arrived. Very successful in reading the future. Residence, S. E. cor. Oak and Fourth sts.

OREGON LIMBURGER,

Very Fine,

o 24tfm 144 Washington st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR BORrow money at low rates, go to Walter O'Shea, Room 3, Holbrook block, 251 Washington street. Private and first loans can only leave their value. Sites viewed first, as he is responsible. He is not of that class of strange pawnbrokers who are here to-day and away to-morrow. o8

S. D. BEARY'S TURN HALLE CANDY STORE, Oysters and Ice Cream served in every style and properly. Families supplied. Cigars and Tobacco of low quality. o8

SILL ON BRICK—JAMES KILLKELLY, COOPER, Columbia st. Barrels of every description made to order. o28

WERNER & MORGAN, Wholesale & Retail Groceries and Feed Merchants, Nos. 57 and 59 and 261 Front st., cor. Main and Madison. o8

BERNHARD & SPALDING, Butchers and Packers, cor. Second and B sts., offer a full line of best quality of Meats, Hams and Bacon. o11

KING LUNG CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF CLOTHing. Factories, overalls, shirts, drawers, coats, hunting coats, etc., made to order. 83 Alder st., between First and Second, Portland, Oregon. Orders promptly attended to. o6dtf

PRIVATE BOARDING.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD; 328 SECond street, east of the pavilion. o18d3t

TO BILLIARD PLAYERS.

GENTLEMEN: EXPERT BILLIARD PLAYers from all parts of the country are respectfully invited to examine my billiard tables in the pavilion and give their unbiased judgment of the qualities of different cushions—Delaney's at present used by the undersigned, from Jacob Strode & Co's patent from San Francisco, and the much boasted Monarch cushion, used by a certain firm in Chicago. No paid examiners wanted or allowed to represent justice. CHAS. LOCKHAUEN

For land, Oct. 19, 1881. o20d12t

NOTICE.

I DESIRE TO INFORM MY FRIENDS, PATRONS, and the public generally, that I have sold my office fixtures, medicines, etc., to DR. CHARLES E. GEORGE, who is a regular graduate of Hannemann Medical College, and I cordially recommend the confidence and patronage of all my patrons, and I trust they will transfer their patronage to him.

HAWDON & ARNOLD, M. D.

o20d1.0t

FOUND.

FOUR MILES SOUTH OF OREGON CITY, ON Stafford road, one black leather satchel. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying charges. o20d3t

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN; ALSO a suite of furnished rooms suitable for housekeeping, with use of bath and cold water. At 408 Fourth street. o21dtf

HOUSE FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, or furniture for sale, at 198 corner of E. G. Hughes, 1 street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. For further particulars inquire on the premises or at the office of D. DENNY, 127 Front st., corner Fleet and Washington streets. o2013

FOR RENT.

STORE, NO. 22 FIRST STREET, BETWEEN Salmon and Main st, at present occupied by Burnette Candy Store. Inquire there. o8dtf

Furnished Rooms, 8 to Rent, 22 Stone st.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

TWO LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with two single rooms with privilege of bath room, with or without boarding in a private family; only one block from postoffice. Inquire at 91 Yamhill st. o.5dtf

FOR RENT.

STORE-ROOM IN BRICK BUILDING ON NORTH side Washington, 1st Second and Third streets, T. PATTERSON, N. E. cor. Stark and Stark. o8dtf

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED ROOM in pleasant location, for one or two gentlemen. Address F. C., this office. o20

TO LET.

BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH, NICELY furnished rooms in the Stevens House, corner Second and Oak. Night lovers furnished rooms when desired. o14dtf

RENT $45 MONTHLY.

THOSE TWO TEN-ROOMED HOUSES ON B and Fifteenth street, recently finished with all modern conveniences, city, healthy location. Inquire, terms, etc., premises or at office of Inquire of Estelin on 1st st. Apply J. FRED CLARK, Real Estate Agent, 28 Washington street. o2dtf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—ASSESSMENT NO. —.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ASsessment (Number ) of five per cent. has been levied on the capital stock of the Oregon Gas and Coke Manufacturing Company, payable to the secretary at the office of the company, No. 23 Front street, Portland, Oregon, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1881.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. R. KING, Secretary of the Oregon Gas & Coke Co.

Portland, Or., Oct. 17, 1881. o18d5t

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

MR. R. H. WEEKS HAS THIS DAY PURchased an undivided interest in the above and the future business of John R. Bigelow, and the said firm will be hereafter composed of John R. Bigelow and R. H. Weeks. The new firm will pay all debts and collect all bills due the late firm. All persons indebted to the late firm will please call and settle immediately.

JOHN R. BIGELOW,
R. H. WEEKS.

Portland, Or., Oct. 14, 1881. o8d3t

A CARD.

REASONABLE AND SATISFACTORY ARrangements will be made with parties who wish to use our patent system of ventilation, for all buildings upon the main will be prepared with the circulation right of the new State, county and local rights sold, and all information connected with the above may be obtained at our office, 208 Morrison st., Portland, Or. o18dlm COTTIER & CO.

$500 REWARD.

THE OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD Company will pay the above reward for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who placed obstructions on the track on the North Yamhill bridge, near McMinnville, on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, 1881. 4tdtoll J. BRANDT, Gen. Supt.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned have entered into copartnership under the firm name of Lapham & Dix, for the purpose of carrying on the Oregon Electrotype Foundry, Place of business, on Fourth street, near Morrison. Works opened Nov. 1, 1881. WM. LUNDBYE.

Portland, Oct. 1, 1881. o6dlm JULIUS DIX.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Thurston Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company in Portland, Oregon, on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock P. M.

S. COLTER, President.

CHAS. P. CHURCH, Secretary.

Portland, Sept. 7, 1881. o7d10t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A STEAM SAWMILL, THREE MILES EAST OF Brooks' station, on Little Pudding river; also, logging team and log sleds. For part ulars inquire at mill or of E. J. DAWN, Salem, Or. o2dtf&mo

HOMES FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.

WE ARE INSTRUCTED TO SELL THAT MAGnificent tract of land on Albina, lying immediately to the north and adjoining Holladay's addition. It is high, level, healthful, and commands magnificent views of Portland and the surrounding country. A limited number of tracts of 100x150 feet each, equal to three full lots, will be sold for $400 each, terms, one-third cash, the balance at from one to four years with interest at 8 per cent. per annum; or a exchange of five rooms will be erected for purchaser and sold with a tract for $1000; or if desired a longer time will be had for the purchaser at the same per cent. of interest. For purchaser at the same per cent. of interest. o2dtf J. FRED CLARK & CO., 28 Washington St.

2 LOTS ON SEVENTH STREET FOR SALE; 2 east frontage. Inquire of T. A. WOOD & CO. o17d6t

HOLLADAY'S ADDITION TO EAST PORTland—2 lots and 2 houses for sale. This property is offered at a bargain. Inq ire of T. A. WOOD & CO. o17d6t

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JOHN R. BIGELOW,
R. H. WEEKS.

Portland, Or., Oct. 14, 1881. o8d3t

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REASONABLE AND SATISFACTORY ARrangements will be made with parties who wish to use our patent system of ventilation, for all buildings upon the main will be prepared with the circulation right of the new State, county and local rights sold, and all information connected with the above may be obtained at our office, 208 Morrison st., Portland, Or. o18dlm COTTIER & CO.

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5 OR 10-ACRE LOTS NEAR CITY HOME. 5 Near city; land rich, level; low price and easy payments; 20 per cent. down, balance on installments. Mechanics, clerks, teachers and all who can make monthly savings should buy. Call for pamphlet full description inquire of T. A. WOOD & CO. o14d1mo

BOATMEN ATTENTION.

FOR SALE—THE TUG "PORTLAND" AND barge "Margaret Ann." Can be seen when in port at the foot of Madison street. For further particulars of owners on board, or of Northup & Gilbert corner of Stark and First streets, Portland. o8d2w WILSON BROS.

FOR SALE

ON INSTALLMENT PLAN, 20 CHOICE IMproved lots, all cleared and fenced, in Tibbett's Addition, East Portland, 15 minutes' walk from Jefferson street ferry; title perfect. Apply on Front, Dunn on the premises, or 82 and 84 Front street, Portland. o8d3t&eod10t

$60,000 BRICK FOR SALE.

INQUIRE OF C. M. WIBERG, 15 FRONT ST., OR N. E. WEST, East Portland. o8dtf

FOR SALE.

A LARGE GERMAN ORCHESTRION ORGAN. Can be seen at corner Front and Main street. For particulars inquire at W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO'S, 63 Front street. o8dtf

FOR SALE.

CASH OR APPROVED SECURITY ONE OR TWO months time, the following for Founder patterns and machinery. Also, two Tugboat Tu 4, one 80 ft. long, 16 ft. beam; one 50 ft. long, 16 ft. beam. The above machinery is of the latest improved patterns, in first-class order. Apply to the undersigned or A. J. Watson, Watson's Addition.

ALEX. P. ANKENY,

sa8dtf Room No. —, New Market Block.

200 ACRE IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

THE ARMSTRONG FARM, CONTAINING 200 acres, over 100 acres in cultivation; surrounded by brush and timber, principally oak grubbed. This farm is well known as one of the richest farms in Yamhill county, and possesses a train convenience, and is a passenger station on the Oregonian Railway. Other portions of this farm were sold at $40 per acre three years ago, before the railway was constructed, and now no favorably located. Price $30 per acre; $1000 in cash; balance on long time at 8 per cent. Title guaranteed perfect. Apply to FRED CLARK, Real Estate Agent, 28 Washington street. jy7dtf

SHIPS' NOTICES.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE OWNERS of the good steamer of the British bark "Scottish Knight," from Buckhampton, will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew of said vessel. o2dtf TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.

JAMES TODD,

No. 48 First Street, Portland,

Shipping Clothier and Outfitter,

DEALER IN

Oil Clothing and Marine Furnishings of Every Description.

Sailors' Complete Outfits a Specialty.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE

are offering this week following
ecial lines, bought by our
Mr. AD. WOLFE, in New
York, under unusual
advantageous
terms:

150

Dragon Framed, $3 50 each.

135 Dozen

12½c each.

54 Pieces

50c each.

42 Pieces

Former price $2 00
Now 75c square.

Pioneer Spiritualism

Corner First

TWO

ONLY

Store, on the

forget that

been open

invited. An

James

Members of the

Oregon

Oregon

Oregon

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1881.

## MATTERS AT OLYMPIA.

**Detailed Account of Proceedings in the Legislature.**

OLYMPIA, W. T., Oct. 19, 1881.

A very worthy object was presented to the lower house this morning in the shape of a petition from the Sisters of Charity, who have the management of the House of Providence situated at Vancouver, W. T. The petition sets forth that during the time the institution has educated 950 orphans of both sexes, has saved 504 paupers from starvation; cared for 30 old people, and given medical attention to 1592 sick persons, making in all 3176 persons assisted in one way or the other. The petition was presented by Mr. Dillon and on motion of Mr. Eshn the petition was referred to the committee on ways, means and claims with instructions to report by bill or otherwise.

The difference between the house and council with regard to pay of certain clerks, seems to have been amicably adjusted through a committee of conference, and the pay has now been settled at $3 per day which is considered reasonable.

Council bill 5, providing for relief of Allen Weir, late chief clerk of the council for services performed in organizing that body, which had originally appropriated $50, but which the council had cut down to $18, was brought before the house house to-day and provoked considerable discussion.

The report of the house committee recommended that the bill do not pass. Mr. Kuhn pointed out the justice of the claim, and contended that it was not a matter of former precedent, but as to whether the territory would pay its just claim or not.

Several other members took part in the discussion, after which the report of the committee was adopted, thus killing the bill.

Ayes—Alexander, Collin Cornwall, Dillon, Freeman; Holcomb, Judson Karr, Kincaid, Preston, Smith of King, Smith of Klickita, Smith of Whitman; Van Eaton—14.

Noes—Allen, Clark, Kuhn, O'Neil, Raymond, Rees, Taylor, Warman, speaker—9.

The following remarkable resolution was read in the lower house to-day and caused considerable merriment for a while:

"H. J. R. 13—*Resolved by the House, the Council concurring*, That the solace and all concerned in the following communication, clipped from one of the Seattle papers, be and is hereby entitled to free scholarships in the territorial university for the term of one school year with best wishes by all."

The item referred to is as follows:

"The members of the legislature have promptly voted themselves traveling expenses at the rate of 11½ cents a mile, amounting, according to an exchange, to $2300 25. Considering that the members almost without exception travel on free passes given by the O. R. & N. and N. P. R. R. Cos., with objects in view of the appropriation of the people's money, at the average rate of over $40 a member, this can in no sense be one of the coolest proceedings we have yet heard of."

It was moved by one of the members to dump the resolution out of doors; another moved to put it under the table. Still another moved to refer to committee on hospital for the insane, etc. Amid laughter and confusion the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, OLYMPIA, W. T., Oct. 19, 1881.

*To the Legislative Assembly*: I find the honor, in a message dated the 15th of October, to apply to the legislative assembly for repeal of such resolutions as may have been, or may be hereafter, passed by your honorable bodies, or either of you requiring commissioners, public officers or other wise, in order that the executive department as a co-ordinate and co-operative branch of the territorial government, and representing the government of the United States, may be the medium of an authentic and intelligent knowledge of transpiring legislation.

I have received such copies and by an official correspondence with the secretary of the territory find that the sundry resolutions of a legislative character involving expenditure of public money, and some having the force of legislative acts, have been officially and duly sent in his office which are without the approval or veto of the governor.

Such proceeding is a legislative character, unless approved by the governor, or passed over his veto. The organic act enacts that "the legislative power in each territory shall be vested in the governor and legislative assembly."

No argument is required to prove that appropriation of public moneys and other important legislation contained in the resolutions referred to, are an exercise of legislative power.

The United States constitution provides that "the constitution and laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect in all the organized territories." The constitution of the United States declares that "every bill which shall have passed the senate and house of representatives, shall be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it." In the same section it is made a requirement that "every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him."

WM. A. NEWELL, Governor.

The following bill is the result of the above message:

"H. R. No. 13.

"AN ACT to repeal certain resolutions of the legislative assembly of Washington territory, and confirming only by a strong sense of official responsibility and only to assert and to maintain the prerogative of a territorial executive to participate in co-ordinate relation of legislation; to prevent the payment of public moneys without law, and the appropriation upon our statute books of enactments which are neither parliamentary, legal or constitutional.

WM. A. NEWELL, Governor.

The following bill is the result of K. B. No. 38, introduced in the house by Mr. Kuhn, entitled an act to encourage the building of railroads over the Cascade mountains:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the territory of Washington, That all railroads constructed by any person, firm or corporate company from any point or points on the waters on Puget sound, over the Cascade mountains to any point on the Columbia river that may have the one degree of north latitude crossed said river; and the same are hereby exempt from taxation for the term of fifteen years from and after the 1st day of January, 1882; provided, that any person, firm or corporate company so constructing any railroad as provided for in this act, shall construct forty miles of said railroad between Snoqualmie and some point on said river, by the 1st day of January, 1884, and, provided, also, that the said railroad shall be completed before the 1st day of January, 1886.

Sec. 2. That all materials for the construction of any road over the Cascade mountains, as herein provided for, on the line of a road completed from either side, shall be free of duty.

Sec. 3. That nothing in this act shall be construed to exempt from taxation any lands that may be owned in this territory, or any road.

Sec. 4. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the governor.

The following memorial was presented to the house:

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington:

Your memorialists would respectfully represent that the practice of medicine or surgery for the cure of diseases of human beings, shall be confined to those persons who are graduates of some regularly chartered medical college, and hereby authorize the governor of this territory to appoint a board of examiners, consisting of three practicing physicians, whose duty it shall be to examine all persons who may desire to practice medicine or surgery in this territory, and to grant certificates to those who may be found competent to practice medicine or surgery, and to refuse certificates to those who may be found incompetent to practice medicine or surgery, and to revoke certificates for unprofessional conduct, or for the habitual use of intoxicating liquors or narcotics to excess.

Section 2. That the board of examiners shall be appointed by the governor, and shall hold their office for the term of two years, and shall receive for their services the sum of five dollars per day for the time actually employed, and shall be allowed their traveling expenses.

Section 3. That the board of examiners shall meet at the capital of the territory on the first Tuesday in January, 1882, and every two years thereafter, and shall hold their sessions for the space of one week, and shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open to the inspection of the public.

Section 4. That the board of examiners shall examine all persons who may present themselves for examination, and shall grant certificates to those who may be found competent to practice medicine or surgery, and shall refuse certificates to those who may be found incompetent to practice medicine or surgery, and shall revoke certificates for unprofessional conduct, or for the habitual use of intoxicating liquors or narcotics to excess.

Section 5. That the board of examiners shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open to the inspection of the public, and shall report annually to the governor of the territory the number of persons examined, the number of certificates granted, the number of certificates refused, and the number of certificates revoked, and the reasons for refusing and revoking certificates.

Section 6. That the board of examiners shall have power to appoint a secretary, who shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall receive for his services the sum of three dollars per day for the time actually employed, and shall be allowed his traveling expenses.

Section 7. That the board of examiners shall have power to appoint a treasurer, who shall receive all moneys paid for certificates, and shall pay out the same on the order of the board of examiners, and shall receive for his services the sum of one dollar per day for the time actually employed.

Section 8. That the board of examiners shall have power to appoint a messenger, who shall receive for his services the sum of three dollars per day for the time actually employed.

Section 9. That the board of examiners shall have power to appoint a board of censors, consisting of three practicing physicians, whose duty it shall be to examine all persons who may present themselves for examination, and shall grant certificates to those who may be found competent to practice medicine or surgery in this territory, and to refuse certificates to those who may be found incompetent to practice medicine or surgery in this territory, and to revoke certificates for unprofessional conduct, or for the habitual use of intoxicating liquors or narcotics to excess.

Section 10. That the board of censors shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open to the inspection of the public, and shall report annually to the governor of the territory the number of persons examined, the number of certificates granted, the number of certificates refused, and the number of certificates revoked, and the reasons for refusing and revoking certificates.

Section 11. That the board of censors shall have power to appoint a secretary, who shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall receive for his services the sum of three dollars per day for the time actually employed, and shall be allowed his traveling expenses.

Section 12. That the board of censors shall have power to appoint a treasurer, who shall receive all moneys paid for certificates, and shall pay out the same on the order of the board of censors, and shall receive for his services the sum of one dollar per day for the time actually employed.

Section 13. That the board of censors shall have power to appoint a messenger, who shall receive for his services the sum of three dollars per day for the time actually employed.

Section 14. That the board of examiners and the board of censors shall receive for their services the sum of five dollars per day for the time actually employed, and shall be allowed their traveling expenses.

Section 15. That the board of examiners and the board of censors shall have power to appoint a secretary, who shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall receive for his services the sum of three dollars per day for the time actually employed, and shall be allowed his traveling expenses.

Section 16. That the board of examiners and the board of censors shall have power to appoint a treasurer, who shall receive all moneys paid for certificates, and shall pay out the same on the order of the board of examiners and the board of censors, and shall receive for his services the sum of one dollar per day for the time actually employed.

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Section 168. That the board of examiners and the board of censors shall have power to appoint a treasurer, who shall receive all moneys paid for certificates, and shall pay out the same on the order of the board of examiners and the board of censors, and shall receive for his services the sum of one dollar per day for the time actually employed.

Section 169. That the board of examiners and the board of censors shall have power to appoint a messenger, who shall receive for his services the sum of three dollars per day for the time actually employed.

Section 170. That the board of examiners and the board of censors shall receive for their services the sum of five dollars per day for the time actually employed, and shall be allowed their traveling expenses.

Section 171. That the board of examiners and the board of censors shall have power to appoint a secretary, who shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall receive for his services the sum of three dollars per day for the time actually employed, and shall be allowed his traveling expenses.

Section 172. That the board of examiners and the board of censors shall have power to appoint a treasurer, who shall receive all moneys paid for certificates, and shall pay out the same on the order of the board of examiners and the board of censors, and shall receive for his services the sum of one dollar per day for the time actually employed.

Section 173. That the board of examiners and the board of censors shall have power to appoint a messenger, who shall receive for his services the sum of three dollars per day for the time actually employed.

Section 174. That the board of examiners and the board of censors shall receive for their services the sum of five dollars per day for the time actually employed, and shall be allowed their traveling expenses.

Section 175. That the board of examiners and the board of censors shall have power to appoint a secretary, who shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall receive

gon Railway and Na
tion Company.
ly reserved to change stoppers or meals
gh Tickets sold to all principal points in
States and Canada.
OCEAN DIVISION.
reen San Francisco and Portland
SAN FRANCISCO
at 10 A. M.
LEAVE PORTLAND
AT 12:00 M.
State of California. | Col. | Columbia. | Oregon.
Oct. 22 | Oct. 27 | Oct. 30 | Nov. 4
Nov. 1 | Nov. 6 | Nov. 9 | Nov. 14
Dec. 1 | Dec. 6 | Dec. 9 | Dec. 14
Dec. 31 | Jan. 5 | Jan. 8 | Jan. 13
IVER AND RAIL DIVISIONS.
bia, Willamette and Yamhill Rivers
FEBRUARY 1, 1881.
Portland for
Monday. Tues. Wed. Thu. Fri.
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CRAKER & CO.,
Agts State of California.
A. L. MAXWELL,
Ticket Agent O. R. & N. Co.
MUIR,
General Freight & Pass't Agent.
C. H. PRESCOTT, Master
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
THE STEAMSHIP
UMATILLA
WILL SAIL FROM
PORTLAND FOR SEATTLE
SATURDAY, OCT. 22, AT 4 P. M.
ation of freight to Victoria and points on
Apply to JOHN MUIR,
Gen. Freight Agent O. R. & N. Co.
FOR ASTORIA.
STEAMER FLEETWOOD
Leave foot Morrison st.
M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
Astoria 12:30 P. M. Leave Astoria
ntermediate days, arriving at Portland 12
at intermediate points.
ncouver Transportation Co
STRS. LURLINE or VA
VER, CAPT. Jas. T. GRAY
M. and Vancouver at 4 P. M.
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TING between 10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
M from Vancouver to Portland
ation or vice versa.
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STEAMER WASHINGTON
CAPT. CHAS. T. TROUP, will
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OCEAN STEAMERS.
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THE MAGNIFICENT AND
ssenger steamships of this line
Gellert, Leading, Suevia, Wes
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ing every THURSDAY, (S.S. Richard
agents, 61 Broadway, New York, or
& Co., 201 California street, San Francis
GRANT & RAILROAD TICKETS
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town in Germany, Austria, Hun
France, Great Britain, Ireland,
Italy, Switzerland, Russia, Roum
Norway, Spain, Portugal
Cuxhaven.
OLDENDORFF & REUBNER.
on & California R.R. C
after Oct. 11, 1880, trains will run as
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
Roseburg Division.
FROM PORTLAND TO ROSEBURG.
LEAVE Mail Train ARRIVE
7:30 A.M. Roseburg 5:
5:00 A.M. Portland
Express Train.
LEAVE ARRIVE
4:30 P.M. Roseburg
6:05 A.M. Portland
Freight Trains.
LEAVE ARRIVE
7:00 A.M. Junction
6:30 A.M. Portland
Passengers will take Express Train
with all regular trains on Eastern
Westside Division.
FROM PORTLAND TO CORVALLIS
Mail Train
LEAVE ARRIVE
8:30 A.M. Corvallis
5:30 P.M. Portland
Connecting stage at Roseburg with stage
Umpqua and Oregon Stage Company.
Tickets for passage to all the principal points in
and for sale at Company's office,
Front and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.
Agent will be charged on freight
Shipments over twenty-four hours
Will not be received for shipment
Portland Division, and no claims
Division. J. BRANDT, Gen'l
Gen'l Pass'r and Freight Agent.
THE
Examination
OF THE
WORLD
Mrs. S. A. Allen's
WORLD'S
Hair Restorer
IS PERFECTION
RESTORING GRAY, WH
FADED HAIR to its
OR, GLOSS and BEAUTY
ves its life, strength and g
druff quickly removed. A
Hair Dressing. Its perfume
rare. Sold by all Druggists.
Established over 40 years.
Enormous and increasing sales
Throughout Europe and America.
S. A. ALLEN (Ch
ely tonic and Hair Dress
ives Dandruff, allays all
lthy growth with a rich,
falling Hair and prevents
, and is delightfully fragrant.
ce Seventy-five Cents in
stoppered Bottles. Sold by all
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
WILL CERTAINLY C
oughs, Colds, Hoarseness,
hroat, Bronchitis, Influenza,
, Whooping Cough, Croup,
ery Affection of the
ungs and Chest, including
nption. Sold by all Druggists.
$250 REWARD.
Board of Fire Underwriters of San
hereby offer a Reward of Two
Fifty Dollars for the arrest
ons from this date and conv
rson or persons found guilty of
ity of Portland, Oregon.
GYE TOUCHARD,
J. L. JONES,
OLIVER HAWK,
Committee on
Francisco, Sept. 13, 1881.

...t Daily C...

SATURDAY MORNING...

## MATTERS AT...

### Detailed Account of Pr...

...DIVOR...

A very worthy object was ... house this morning in the ... the Sisters of Charity, who ... the House of Providence, ... T. The petition sets forth ... Institution has educated 92 ... has saved 604 paupers from ... old people, and given need... persons, making in a little ... way or the other. The pe... Mr. Dillon and on motion ... was referred to the committee ... claims with instructions to ... wise.

The difference between th... regard to pay of certain el... amicably adjusted through... ence, and the pay has now ... which is considered reasonable.

Council bill 6, providing ... late chief clerk of the com... ed in organizing that body, ... propriated $30, but which ... to $18, was brought before ... and provoked considerable ...

The report of the house ... that the bill do not pass. ... justice of the claim, but ... a matter of former precedent ... territory would pay its just...

Several other matters ... sion after which the report ... adopted, thus killing the ...

Ayes—Alexander, (Calh... man Holcomb, Judson, ... Smith of King, Smith of ... man Van Eaton—14.

Noes—Allen, Clark, Kin... Taylor, Warman, speaker—...

The following remarks ... the lower house to-day and ... riment for a while:

"H. J. R. 13.—*Resolved ... concurring*, That the auth... following communication ... Seattle papers, be and ... scholarships in the ter... term of one school year, w...

The item referred to is ...

"The members of the ... voted themselves travell... 11½ cents a mile, an ... charge, to $2304 34. ... almost without exception ... by the O. R. & N. and N. ... in view), this appropriati... at the average rate of ... as one of the coolest ... heard of."

It was moved by ... resolution out of doors ... under the table. Still ... committee on hospitals ... laughter and confusion on th... ly postponed.

MESSAGE FROM ... EXECUTIVE CHAR...

*To the Legislative Assem...*

Message dated the 15th of ... legislative assembly for t... tions as may have been ... by your honorable bodies ... requiring expenditures o... wise, in order that the ... co-ordinate and co-operat... rial government, and re... of the United States, ma... thenticated and intelli... ing legislation.

I have received such co... respondence with the se... informed that steadey fot... tive character, involvin... money, and other import... officially, and finally al... without the approval of ...

Joint resolutions of a ... approved by the governo... The organic act stat... power in each territory ... ernor and legislative ass...

No argument is requir... tion of public moneys ... portant legislation conte... ferred to, are an executive ...

The United States statu... stitution and laws of the ... not locally inapplicable, ... and effect in all the ty... constitution of the Un... "every bill which shal... house of representatives ... president of the United ... shall sign it." In the ac... quirement that "every ... which the concurrence ... representatives may be ... tion of adjournment, a ... president of the United ... shall take effect shall b...

The Hon. Mr. Kirkwo... department at Washing... 16th day of October, that ... territorial legislature to ... proved by the governor.

I have a profound ... assembly of Washington, ... only by a strong sense of ... duty to assert and to main... territorial executive to ... exercise of legislative ... ment of public moneys ... ance upon our statute ... are neither parliamentar...

WM...

The following is the ... duced in the house by M... encourage the building of ... mountains:

Section 1. Be it enacted ... bly of the territory of ... roads constructed by an... company from any point ... Puget sound, over the ... point on the Columbia ... degree of north latitude ... the same are hereby ... term of fifteen years fro... January, 1883; *provided*, ... corporate company is fou... vided for in this act, sha... road between tidewater ... river, before the 1st day ... plete such road or roads ... the 1st day of January, ...

Sec. 2. That all materi... any road over the Cascade ... vided, he and the same ... taxation.

Sec. 3. That nothing in ... to exempt from taxati... owned in this territory b...

Sec. 4. This act to take ... and after its approval by ...

IMPORTANT DE...

S. B. 46, introduced to ... entitled an act to provide ... practice of medicine and ... practitioners of medicine ...

Section 1 provides that ... county shall keep a medi... tration of each practitio... in such county.

Section 2 prohibits all ... medicine or surgery for ... graduate of a legally ch... university having author... M.D. The diploma, to... ments, shall be entered i... ments shall be placed on ...

Section 3 makes provisi... ments are lost or destroy...

Section 4 provides that ... the practice of medicine ... the passage of this act w... M. D. shall be allowed to ... but such person shall ma... auditor and he shall reg...

Section 5. On and after ... lawful for any one except ... graduate of a legally ch... university having power ... requiring expenditures o... wise, in order that the ... co-ordinate and co-operat... rial government, and re... of the United States, ma... thenticated and intelli... ing legislation.

I have received such co... respondence with the se... informed that stanley fot... tive character, involvin... money, and other import... officially, and finally al... without the approval of ...

Joint resolutions of a ... approved by the governo... The organic act stat... power in each territory ... ernor and legislative ass...

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Section 5. On and after ... lawful for any one except ... graduate of a legally ch... university having power ...

## *FEE-POT, DAY-POT, DEP-POT.*

Said Master Jones, "Now must we go,
Without delay to the dee-pot."

Laug ied sweet Miss Jones, "I should say so,
Let's start at once to the day-pot."

Smiled Mrs. Jones, "in quick step, oh,
We'll all run down to the dee-pot."

Groaned Mr. Jones, "It's mighty hot,
To drive you all to th' dee-pot."

These conflicts of pronunciation
Would not be if they'd call it "station."

## SELECTED MISCELLANY.

### Treatment of Women.

From the fall of the Roman empire in the west to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, women spent most of their time alone; at most even re strangers to the joys of social life; they selcom went abroad, but to be spectators of such public diversions and amusements as the fashions of the times countenanced. Francis I. was the first to introduce women on public days to court; before this time nothing was to be seen in any of the courts of Europe but gray-bearded politicians, plotting the destruction of the rights and liberties of mankind, and warriors clad in complete armor, all ready to put their plots into execution. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries elegance had scarcely any existence, and even cleanliness was hardly considered as laudable. The use of them was not known, and the most delicate of the fair sex wore woo en underclothing. In Paris they had meat only three times a week, and ten pounds was a large "portion" for a young lady. The better sort of citizens used up inferior wood and rags dipped in oil instead of candle, which in those days was a luxury rarely to be met with. Wine was only to be had at the shops of the apothecaries, where it was sold as a cordial; and to ride in a two-wheeled car was reckoned a grandeur so enviable that Philip the Fair prohibited the wives of citizens from enjoying it. In the time of Henry VIII. of England the peers of the realm carried their wives behind them on horseback when they went to London, and in the same manner took them back to their country seats, with hoods of waxed linen over their heads, and wrapped in mantles of cloth to secure them from the cold.

### Greeley and Poe.

Horace Greeley was a man of exhaustless humanity and kind heartedness. He seems to have been poor Edgar Poe's main resort and money-lender when the poet's reckless habits had made other friends forsake him.

A writer in a Utica, New York, journal says Poe and Greeley occasionally met, and the latter often befriended the former, for he saw how ill-adapted such a man was to contend with poverty.

Greeley was born poor, and could live on a crust; was a type-setter by trade, and if he failed as an editor, he could fall back on labor.

Poe, on the other hand, was a bred gentleman, and had the high-toned pride cultivated in the first families of Virginia. He scorned his Bohemian associates, and only poverty kept him from hurling reproach on his employers. The only one upon whom he could rely for aid in any time of distress was Greeley, who freely shared with him his scanty earnings.

After Poe's death, there was a demand for his autographs, and among others applications were made to Greeley.

"I have a number," was Greeley's dry reply to an applica' "which you can have at first cost."

They were Poe's due bills for loans varying from ten dollars to twenty-five dollars. Greeley afterwards destroyed them, in preference to exposing the misfortunes of a friend.

### The Unmated Princess.

Olive Logan writes from London: "The Princess Beatrice will be before the public in a Christmas book of sketches, but I understand there is to be no literary matter connected with the Princess' twelve water-co or drawings which are being reproduced in chromo-lithography by the firm of Bach, of Leipsic. From all that I can learn, this piece of color-printing will mark an epoch in the art. The sketches represent the appropriate flowers for the twelve months of the year, and the wreath for the April month requires eighteen colors to illustrate it, as painted by the hand of the princess. The shop windows are just now full of photographs of this lady, the queen's youngest daughter. She strongly resembles her brother, the prince of Wales, and the likeness to their sovereign, the Georges, is very marked. A very beautiful figure has the princess Beatrice, with a slo ing shoulders, and a wasp-like waist, a plump white throat, encircled with a necklet of pearls. Many a man might lose his heart there easily, but what's the use? She is as proud as she is pretty, and where is her fitting mate the princess? Beatrice might have married Alfonso, king of Spain, if she had been willing to renounce the faith of which her illustrious mother is the righteous defender."

### Response to draw On.

Mr. Webster used to tell with great zest an incident in his professional life to illustrate how past studies may prove of great service in an emergency. While practicing in New Hampshire, a blacksmith employed him to defend a contested will. The case was such a ridiculous one that he was obliged to order books from Boston at an expense of $10, in order to acquaint himself with and to settle the legal principles involved. He won the case, and as the sum involved was small, charged $15 for services, and was therefore largely out of pocket. Many years later, when passing through New York, he was consulted by Aaron Burr.

"I have a very complexing case," said Mr. Burr, "which I cannot disentangle. I know I am right, but see no way of proving it in court."

Mr. Webster listened, and found the principle identical with his early case.

He stated them in such a luminous way that Mr. Burr excitedly asked: "Have you been consulted before, Mr. Webster?"

"No, sir. never heard of the case till you mentioned it."

"How is it possible you could unravel such a case at sight when I had given many hours of anxious study in vain?"

Mr. Webster enjoyed his perplexity, but finally relieved him by a statement of the facts. A great sum was at stake and Mr. Webster received a fee of $1000 to balance his former loss.

The moral of this incident is that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Mr. Webster, when a young lawyer, acted on this maxim, and this laid the foundation of his greatness as a lawyer.

### A Good Sleeper.

Joun Napoleon Bertrand, who has just died in Paris at the age of seventy-two years, had other interesting points about him besides being a son of that Bertrand who was Napoleon's companion at St. Helena and one of the staunchest friends the fallen emperor ever had. For a long time it has been his custom to hire a hotel room for three months in Paris and then go permanently to bed. During these periods food was brought to him once a day and served, and he was instructed not to utter a word in his presence. During the siege of Paris he was thus abed and usually asleep. He did not know anything of the siege until the bread became bad. One day it was so abominably bad that he broke out in a rage and forced the servant to tell him the cause. For a moment he was stupefied when he heard that the Prussians were before the very walls of the city. Then he got up and wandered aimlessly about the hotel, muttering to himself: "Paris besieged! besieged! What ought a Bertrand to do?" At last he decided that a Bertrand should go to bed. He did so, and was thus prepared for Bertrand to do. It was thus: "I will go to bed." To bed he accordingly went and slept out the siege.

### Two Farm Pictures.

The *Connecticut Farmer* presents these two suggestive pictures from real life, that have come under its own observation:

The boys like to read, and the master says, "no time for readin', them tater bugs must be picked off, and the boy goes, though he only wanted to read just one piece after dinner. The rest of everything is sold, for no buyer wishes second rate articles, and if any suggestion is made concerning a new kind of pear tree or grape vine, the answer is, "I've no money to throw away for such truck; there's plenty of apples and wild grapes."

A pleasant home, attractive dishes of fruit always handy; educated, home-loving boys; good society sought by father, mother and children; books by the best authors and papers that smell of the printing office;" an exceeding y neat farm, whose walls are made to last, where trees of all kinds of choice fruit are grown, and where the cultivated land yields just the kind the farmer wishes, for no weeds are allowed to grow, and the best of all, a proud mother saying to me, "My boys never gave me an hour's pain in their lives."

A little girl in a public school the other day was parsing the word "angel." Coming to the gender she stopped dismayed, and asked her teacher if there were any men angels in heaven.

### Literary.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.—Breadstuffs—asier; wheat, 11s 6d per cl California club; 9s 10½ to 10s red western spring; 10s 6d@11s 1d red winter. Receipts wheat past three days 199,000 centals, including 111,000 American.

### Chicago Produce Quotations.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Wheat—Firm, higher. $1 24 cash; $1 25½ November.

Corn—Firm, shade higher, 6¾ cash; 60¾ November.

Pork—Weak and lower, $16 67½ cash; $17 00 January.

Lard—Stronger, $10 05 cash.

### Slaven's Cherry Tooth Paste.

An aromatic combination for the preservation of the teeth and gums. It is far superior to any preparation of its kind in the market. In large, handsome opal pots, price 25 cents. For sale by Woodard, Clarke & Co., Portland, Oregon.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy to take in the spring, as at this season impurities of the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigor of the whole physical mechanism, which often becomes impaired during the winter by lack of open air exercise and the want of sufficient care in the matter of diet.

## GUITEAU'S "TRUTHFULNESS AND TIMIDITY."

(Chicago Tribune.)

Mr. George Scoville, the brother-in-law of the assassin of the late president, says: "I have always found Guiteau truthful in his dealings with me." Mr. Scoville is the only man with whom Guiteau ever had any "dealin s" who is so fortunate as to have found him "truthful." It is fortunate for Guiteau that his brother-in-law is endowed with a confiding and trustful disposition. The man who, under the circumstances, believes Guiteau rather than Guard McGill possesses excellent material for a good brother-in-law. When Guiteau was "beating" his way through the world, and was reduced to rags, and starvation stared him in the face, he used to return to the bosom of his family to get fat and reclothed on their bounty. When he had gained sufficient strength he made it lively for his sister by chasing her about the house with an ax and threatening to split her head open. The presumption is that his brother-in-law didn't believe Guiteau insane then, for he didn't offer to confine him in an asylum. Guiteau was not so "timid" then as he is now. Mr. Scoville says: "He (Guiteau) is naturally of a timid disposition." Probably this is true now, but he was both timid and brave during his career as a dead-beat. He was never very timid in "running up" bills, but he was as bashful as a maiden in her teens about paying them. In fact, he would run away rather than meet a creditor and his creditors were so plenty that his timidity kept him constantly on the run. It is eminently probable that he reserved all the truth there was in his "naturally timid disposition" for his brother-in-law's private ear, for he had to substitute lies for the bills of his boarding-house keepers, his tailors, and his washerwomen.

Brother-in-law Scoville says that the recent attempt upon Guiteau's life "has frightened him considerably." It is to be hoped that he now realizes how his sister felt when he was chasing her about the house with an ax threatening to split her head open. Guiteau "fears violence" when he is being taken to court, and requests Brother-in-law Scoville to "use every effort to insure his safety. This is evidence of his "naturally timid disposition." He fears violence to his own precious person, but he has no fear of violence to other persons. He took very good aim when he shot the president and then, after having done violence to millions of people in the person of their chosen representative in it e first place in the land, he immediate y became very timid on the subject of violence—violence to his own wretched carcass.

The prominent features of Guiteau's character, according to Brother-in-law Scoville, seem to be two—true shulness and timidity. It must be admitted that these qual ties are not usually found in an eminent degree of development in dead-beats. It is matter of astonishment how Guiteau was able so successfully to beat his way through the world for at least twenty years by being timid and truthful. The only explanation of this undoubted fact is that his truthfu ne commenced where his timidity left off. When Guiteau registered at a hotel, or example, he was too timid to inform the proprietor that he had no money to pay his bill; and when the proprietor learned the fact he was too truthfu to deny it. And then, having demonstrated his devotion to the truth, his timidity so overcame him that he ran away as fast as his legs would carry h m to avoid being kicked into the street. Guiteau has always feared violence, and he has always had good ocas on to fear it, for the people he has robbed have always been aching to kick him down-stairs and kick him after he was down. Truthfulness and timidity—bah!

## THE CANGUE.

### Just the Thing for Guiteau.

The cangue is the main prop of Mongolian order—the stocks, pillory and penitent at cell of Kathay. It is merely a cage of cross bars, which are sometimes made of bamboo, sometimes of iron, and sometimes of heavy timber. The prisoner's body is inclosed in this cage, which reaches from his knees to his neck; his head and limbs are alone free, his hands being strapped to the bar. Thus it is manifest that any criminal thus confined must be the prop and support of his own portable jail. A captive Ai sa, he carries about his own dungeon and he cannot lie down to rest, but must pass whole days and nights on his feet, the poles attached to the cangue preventing him from lying down, while to the framework is fixed a placard inscribed with the wretch's name, offense and sentence. A cangue may weigh 100 pounds, or only 20, but in any case it is a dreadful punishment, kept on as it is for periods varying from six hours to six weeks. Imagine days and nights of cramp and sleeplessness; the stings of mosquitoes and other tormenting insects, worrying the naked skin, no hand to brush them away; the scorching sun; no screen, the chilly nights and no covering; weariness, dizzy brains, limbs racked by fatigue, fever, delirium, the pressure of the hard yoke on the galled shoulders, the strangling collar, the agony of long watches; sleep, the thirst, the shame. Men often go mad in the cangue. It is as d; they fall asleep on their feet, like horses, from exhaustion; they perish and are found dead in their cages like neglected wild beasts in captivity. But the cangue is a favorite punishment among the judges.—*All the Year Round.*

### Gladstone's Greatness.

[New York Times.]

There is a refreshing frankness and firmness of touch about Mr. Gladstone's method of dealing for the time of political problems with which his government has to deal, which would alone stamp him as one of the greatest statesmen that his country has produced. Old as he is, Mr. Gladstone's mind has not ceased to be receptive of new impressions, and his speeches at Leeds, summarized by cable, show how clearly he apprehends the necessity of a progressive and bold liberal policy. He admits that the Irish land act was but the first installment of justice to the tenant farmers of the United Kingdom, and that, different as may be the conditions of the land problem in England and Scotland, it is a problem not at all confined to the sister islands. The robust common sense with which he disposes of the disingenuous twaddle of the fair traders is as noticeable as the contempt with which he regards the "literature of assassination" which a reckless and venal clique of Irishmen have developed on this soil. He clearly perceives that "America is scorn, spurn and loathe it;" he might have added that only a small proportion of them are aware of its existence. We take over misconceptions Mr. Gladstone may once have had about the force of the public opinion of the United States, he is evidently in no danger of seriously mis aking it now.

## LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

An English firm announces a new volume by Mark Twain, entitled "Prince and Pauper."

Col. T. W. Higginson is at his home in Cambridge and is writing a "Life of Benjamin Franklin."

M. Chaillu's new book, "The Land of the Midnight Sun," will appear in London early this month.

Jim Keene has contributed $2,500 to the Michigan sufferers, which will probably be made up from sufferers in the next squeeze in cereals.

Edison has on $5,000,000 worth of stocks in the companies formed to introduce his electric lamp. Edison is more fortunate in getting stocks than in getting a light.

The Custer monument has been erected upon the battlefield upon which the daring general fell. It is of granite, in the form of a low obelisk. It bears the names of all who died in Custer's fight.

One hundred and thirty thousand words will be defined in Ogilvie's "Imperial Dictionary of the English Language" when the new edition appears in England. This is thirty thousand more words than the old edition contains.

It was Napoleon who said of the letters and style of Madame de Sevigne: "Her style is undoubtedly full of charm, but you gain nothing by reading her. It is like eating snowballs, with which one can surfeit one's self without satisfying the stomach."

Ex-Secretary Belknap is interesting himself in politics again. His efforts just now bring in the direction of defeating any aspiration which Secretary Kirkwood may have in regard to the Iowa senatorship. Mr. Belknap will be remembered as the gentleman who went over a fence rather suddenly about six years ago because it was healthier on the other side.

### Fruit of the Spoils System.

[New York World.]

It was the "spoils system" which drove the late president from the White House to seek a refuge at Long Branch on the second day of last July. He fled from the torment of this system besieging him in the executive mansion only to encounter it in a Washington depot, where he was shot by it. When two months later, he was taken to Long Branch again with every alleviating appliance of modern ingenuity, he was taken as the dying victim of this spoils system. Those eighty days of suffering and at last untimely death were the bitter fruits of this vicious, demoralizing system.

### In Memory of Auld Lang Syne.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—Just after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, Gen. Washington, Marquis de Lafayette, and Chevalier de Luzerne, representing Louis XVI., with their respective staffs, together with the U. S. congress at a body, attended the St. Joseph mass of thanksgiving, which was offered. A grand Te Deum will be repeated Sunday next at this historic church in commemoration of the events of a century ago. Haydn's War Mass will be sung and a sermon delivered.

## HOW TO BREED GOOD DAIRY COWS.

I was born on a rough Connecticut farm on which breeding and selling stock of all descriptions, from oxen to horses, was a business, and had early experiences in that occupation, working and doing what I could to improve stock and farm until near my majority. In the fall of 1829 I came to this city and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 18-5 I purchased a farm mostly bred and in this city. From that time to the present I have given much care and attention to the improvement of land and animals. I have bred and sold since then more than an average of 50 head of cattle and horses a year, and if I do not know something about them I must have been a dull scholar. I hold this principle true in breeding dairy stock that the best cow in the one that gives the richest and largest quantity of milk on a given quantity of feed, other things being equal; color and fancy points are secondary, not to be entirely ignored, for condition, color and beauty of appearance have more or less influence with farming the judgment as regard to animal life. I believe that in-and-in breeding, as advocated by many breeders, to be a fallacy, and that the proper mixture of two good bloods is the right way to obtain the highest type of animal.

To breed the best cows for a purpose, from butter cows, is to select the largest milkers. From Ayrshires, cross with a thoroughbred Jersey bull from the best milk strain possible; the first calf will, of course be of each blood; cross a second time with Jersey bull, not related, and you have a compact square set body and one-quarter Ayrshire, and, if you please, continue to cross in this way, until there be but the smallest fraction of the original blood of the same. These cows with me have proved invariably the best. They have larger udders and teats are more hairy than thoroughbred Jerseys, and yield more milk of equal quality.

It is a well-established fact that the Jersey bull always transmits the rich property of milk into whatever breed he serves. To sustain my opinion I will place one or more of my crossbreeds, of the same age, in the hands of any fair, disinterested gentleman as test, for ten consecutive days against any thoroughbred Jersey heifer or cow, or any breeder in New England. I care not what particular strain of blue blood she has, from the Alphea to Commassie, a descendant of Taintor's importation of 1850, or Kent's of 1881; weigh the heifers or cows, weigh the feed, care and feed to be alike, in proportion to weight of animals, and if my cross-breeds do not yield as much butter-producing, to their weight and feed, I will pay the test nor expenses and contribute $100 for a special premium at the coming World's fair, to be held in Boston for the best cow exhibited there of any breed, or vice versa. The same conditions shall apply to my opponent. I make this proposition only to show my faith by my work.

A very large demand for Jerseys has sprung up from the dairy sections of Ohio, Indiana and other western states within a year or two, which, have no doubt, will in a few years increase the quantity as well as quality of their dairy products largely, and in time dry the their present value. I will make a suggestion as to herd registers, to prevent imposition and fraud on purchasers. Can you not legislate by judge of the moral, mental, professional and financial qualities of the sons and daughters much less grandsons and grandaughters, of the most noted families by reference to the excellent traits of their ancestry? The American Jersey cattle club organization, as near a close corporation as possible, with its favoritism in making and unmaking rules to bar outside breeders and pure sires of Jerseys, does less than this—they only, after long delay and by the use of an unknown quantity of very red tape, give you the numbers, up to tens of thousands, at a fee of $5 each and trimmings, of sinuous pure thoroughbred cows, and I hazard the opinion that more than half of them there recorded will not give an average of ten quarts of milk daily, or make one pound of butter per day for three months, but the buyer is pleased in being the owner of a cow recorded on that gilt-edged register with its practical secretary, who so successfully managed Ogden farm. No wonder that purchasers are found for a course so ridiculous, for any looking black and white Polonians at $4500, and a more ordinary looking thirteen-year-old Jersey cow at $3000. They were, of the Alphea craze, a rain of blood. So were the $40,000 a head Short-horn Duchess blood a few years ago. Down with such wildcat theories, and live us good blood at fair prices and less humbug. You may buy gold too dear as well as bloody or Jerseys. The Shorn-horn craze had its day, but the great benefit to the country was the crossing of the cattle with our different breeds, and so increasing the beef product on the Jersey blood is now going through a similar de usion, but will in the end, by judicious crossing of the good Jersey bulls on all the different breeds of dairy cows in this country, add more to the value of our dairy products than have the Short-horn bulls to the beef supply.—*Thomas Field, in N. Y. Times.*

### WOOL NOTES FOR FARMERS.

*The American Cultivator*, in the course of an article upon wool interests, says that the value of a lot of wool depends largely upon the proportion of yearling fleeces therein, and so a proportion of the oldest lives should be fatted and sold each year. The value of fleeces in the same flock varies much, even when the utmost care and skill are devoted to the development of uniformity. In England the fleeces are sorted into those from yearlings, those from wethers and those from ewes. The wool that will make the greatest number of yards to the pound, is of the greatest market value. Firm felting cloth is much less used now than formerly; the most popular goods being of hard and smooth finish. The fleeces red "curl" in the staple as determined by the action or serrations upon the surface of the fiber, as seen by any good microscope.

The question of raising sheep profitably for mutton interests concerns many farmers who live near to good markets. But much depends upon the quality of the sheep raised. The feeling that "anything is good enough for mutton" has not yet entirely disappeared. It is not every farmer who also goes by the distinction between wool-sheep and mutton-sheep who knows the best period to begin getting a better start, and the pasture is more enduring than if too hastily trampled and nibbled. These are brief statements; but the fact remains that the best preparation for a hard winter is to have sheep in good condition before hand. No thrifty farmer who owns sheep desires to burn his straw-ricks at the first signs of winter; he considers good wheaten and barley straw as we l worth stacking for use in time of need.

### Grant and the Spoils System.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Is it not about time for some people to look certain facts in the face?

Is there not an element in American politics which has already passed through three stages? Are not those three stages Grantism, Conklingism, and Guiteauism? Has not Grantism been complete unto itself—thereof, moving, invigorating in purpose?

Can any man show any other result of Grant's civil career than the present growth and development of the outrageous and iniquitous spoils system, or deny but that the spirit of that system was the cause, and the only cause, of the horrid and murderous assault upon President Garfield?

Since 1868, in connivance with Conkling and Cameron and a horde of obscurious folk were hanging for the spoils, has not Grant labored in season and out of season, in office and out of office, assiduously and incessantly to build up, strengthen and perfect the "machine" based upon rings, cliques and the party whip, and fed by hypocrisy, servileness, and hate, in order to enable him and his friends to run the government regardless of how it was run, and is he not at it this moment?

Have not flagrant indecencies in politics, of which his disgraceful and ridiculous scrabble for a third term may be mentioned as one, and have not he and others like him escaped accountability and justice under the cover of spaulets, brass buttons, and "war record" long enough?

### Drifting with the Tide.

Commissioner Raum, who last year removed an internal revenue officer in Virginia, for supposed participation in the Mahone movement is authorized to speak as a republican benefit ; next week. In talk to a critic on this his present attitude was thus stated. he said he went with the d. Republican party leaders and administration were a year ago against a coalition with Mahone, now they were in favor of it. Best leaders have been more light on the debt of Virginia and the threatened it and received. He later decided to do all he could to beat the founders of the regular democracy.

## SQUIBS AND TRIFLES.

"Let me make the dynamite pots of a country, and I care not who makes the laws."—*Ward Beecher.*

"I see that the Illinois Methodist conference has decided that a minister's character is not subject to investigation at any time." I should smile."—*H. W. Beecher.*

A New York paper says that Mr. Tilden's new house will not be completed until next spring. Probably there is much work on the nursery than was anticipated.

One month paper estimates that "100,000 poems" have been written within the last few weeks on the death and sufferings of General Garfield." Not many of them have been printed, however—thanks to the editors of seven papers.

"Willie," said he, examining his reed bird critically, "I should judge from the bill that it was an English sparrow." He blushed and was bundled off to bed. After a while he remarked, "Father, I was wrong. Judging from the bill that was a European nightingale."

"I'm not very proud of your progress in school," remarked a mother to her son who was struggling along in grade five. "There's Charlie Smart is way ahead of you, and he isn't as old." "I know it. Teacher said he'd keep me and there was to learn in my room, and that left me without anything to learn."

When old Mrs. Bunn's indignation through reading in the paper an account of the last great fire she read in spectacles from her eyes to the top of her head and remarked: "If the firemen would wear the gold-line home-knit stockings, such as we make and wear in the country, they wouldn't be a-bustin' of their hose at every fire."

Which Lydia Thompson's husband doesn't want her to go out of an evening he seals her clothes up in an envelop and hands it to the hotel clerk to lock up in the safe.—*Exchange.* Since a little would not prevent her from going on the stage, however. She could wear a sweet smile or, and a rose in her hair, as formerly.—*Norristown Herald.*

Referring to the suggestion that the Michigan sufferers be given to mourning emblems now over every door in this land, an exchange says: "A Muskegan sufferer clad in white canvas pants, coon and black alpaca overcoat digging himself out of the winter's snow would be more picturesque than comfortable—but he'd keep up his reputation as a mourner."

### NEEDLES AND PINS.

It is believed that the alleged discovery of the mummy of Thotmes III are not by of perpetrating a big stuff on the public.

Secretary Hunt is likely to be retained. It is believed that he is the only man in the country who can find the American navy.

Sergeant Mason was not insane. If he had been he would undoubtedly have shot better. The "insane" murderer never misses his mark.

President Arthur answers with great vigor occasionally. A soft answer turneth away wrath, but it turns a great deal more when Arthur answers.

Gen. Grant will not go into the contract. In view of his Mexican railroad schemes, he is ill-timed to think that the post of honor is the railway station.

The mourning drapery is being removed from the residences in Washington, if it gives the impression that Dr. Hines has a large practice in that city.

The Ohio man can no longer deadhead into the ad min stration circus, and he is liable to get a rap over the head if he tries to crawl under the canvas.

Ben Butler is not running for governor this year, but Massachusetts was a somebody to stick a pin in to see whether she is awake or asleep and dreaming.

Gen. Grant's presence here works a fabulous amount. Grant's favorite military order always has been: "Present arms on anything else you have been to Agave about your clothes."

Mr. Conkling says, with a ratlike that almost moves him to tears: "Some things must go unanswered now. Perhaps I shall say something in the coming years." The years will creep slowly by, Roscoe, and still the distinguished ex-senator to heard from.

The idea of taking Guiteau from the jail to the court rooms in a patent safe-l ke vehicle with a combination lock is a good one. But it will be strange if on arriving at the festival on the combina tion is not missing. If we fit them for another good idea to allow it a vehicle up in order to get at the remains for the coroner's inquest.

### THE ASSASSIN.

Guiteau has dictated the following to his brother-in-law and counse , Scoville, which he (Guiteau) says was the exact language contained in the package he handed to the newsagent at the depot the day of the shooting, and which was taken possession of by District Attorney Corkhill: Scovill publishes it as part of his plan to prove the assassin insane.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE: I conceived the idea of removing the president about four weeks ago. I conceived the idea myself, and kept it to myself. Not a soul in the universe knew of my purpose to remove the president. It was my own conception and execution. I read the papers carefully for and against the administration and finally the conviction settled on me that the president's removal was a political necessity, because he proved a traitor to the men that made him, and thereby imperiled the result s. At the last presidential election the republicans carried every northern state. To-day, owing to the miscon duct of the president and his secretary of state, they could not carry one. They certainly could not carry New York, which is the pivotal state. Intrinsically he is the basest of criminals. That the president, under the machinations of his secretary of state, has been guilty of the basest ingratitude to the stalwarts, admits of no denial. The express purpose of the president has been to crush Grant and Senator Conkling and thereby prepare the way for his renomination in 1884. In the presidents madness he has overreached, has once more old republican party, and for this he dies. The man who caused the republican party must govern it, and not the men who sought its life. I have no ill will toward the president. This is a measure of a political necessity. I will make my friend Arthur president and save the republic. Grant, during the war, sacrificed thousands of lives to save the republic. I have sacrificed only one. I shot the president as I would a rebel if I saw him pulling down the American flag. I leave my justification to God and the American people. CHARLES GUITEAU.

### Eastern Railway Trade.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The magnitude of the railroad business of Chicago, or at least the passenger branch thereof, may be conjectured from the following figures, which show the number of passenger cars leaving and arriving at the West Side union depot during the month of September:

| | Ar. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne | 2 0 | 1886 |
| Alton | 1 9 2 | 578 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 836 | 1054 |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul | 19,8 | 910 |
| Pan-Handle | 5 5 | 576 |
| Total | 6300 | 5123 |
| Total in and out | | 11,423 |

There were 70,000 pieces of baggage handled, and the total number of passengers carried is about 1,500,000.

### A Claim of Authorship.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

Joaquin Miller's claim to the play Danites has recently been disputed by Prof. McKe Rankin. For several years Miller was supposed to be the sole author of that play, including all the wood and its under and brickdust and flour, and will over the aspartial ed to it. Now, we learn, another version which, if it were true, would illustrate the way in which a name is sometimes sole to the market. His friends all declared that he is the author, they say; that he paid Miller $2500 for the use of his name; read the play to him and asked his approval, which probably meant the nod of a head, with some long locks well oiled and suitably curled. If a name is to terminate the century, there will probably be some interesting developments. If Miller can sell his name for $2500, that is more than most poor authors can do.

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